
Special Flood Hazard Evaluation Report

Tannery Brook

**Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New
York**

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

**Prepared for the
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**



**US Army Corps
of Engineers
Buffalo District**

November 1997

19980317 111

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**SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD EVALUATION REPORT
TANNERY BROOK
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

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**SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD EVALUATION REPORT
TANNERY BROOK
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, ERIE COUNTY, NY**

INTRODUCTION

This Special Flood Hazard Evaluation Report documents the results of an investigation to determine the potential flood situation along Tannery Brook within the Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York. This study was conducted at the request of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation under the authority of Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act, as amended. The study reach includes Tannery Brook from its confluence with Cazenovia Creek, upstream approximately two miles to the corporate boundary of the village.

The Village of East Aurora is located within the town of Aurora in the central part of Erie County, approximately 25 miles southeast of Buffalo. The town is bordered on the north by the Town of Elma, on the east by the town of Wales, on the south by the town of Colden and on the west by the town of Orchard Park (Figure 1). The population of East Aurora is 6,647 according to the 1990 census (Reference 1). Tannery Brook originates in the town of Aurora and flows north, then west through the Village of East Aurora and southwest to Cazenovia Creek just south of the village corporate limits.

Knowledge of potential floods and flood hazards is important in land use planning. This report identifies the 100-year and 500-year flood plains for the reaches studied.

Information developed for this study will be used by local officials to manage future flood plain development. While the report does not provide solutions to flood problems, it does furnish a suitable basis for the adoption of land use controls to guide flood plain development, thereby preventing intensification of the flood loss problem. It will also aid in the development of other flood damage reduction techniques to modify flooding and reduce flood damages which might be embodied in an overall Flood Plain Management (FPM) program. Other types of studies, such as those of environmental attributes and the current and future land use roles of the flood plain as part of its surroundings, would also profit from this information.

Although Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been developed for the community, no detailed analyses was used to study the stream reaches analyzed in this study because the area was thought to have a low development potential at the time the maps were prepared. However, the area is now experiencing residential development pressure, and local officials requested detailed flood plain information to assist them in managing development.

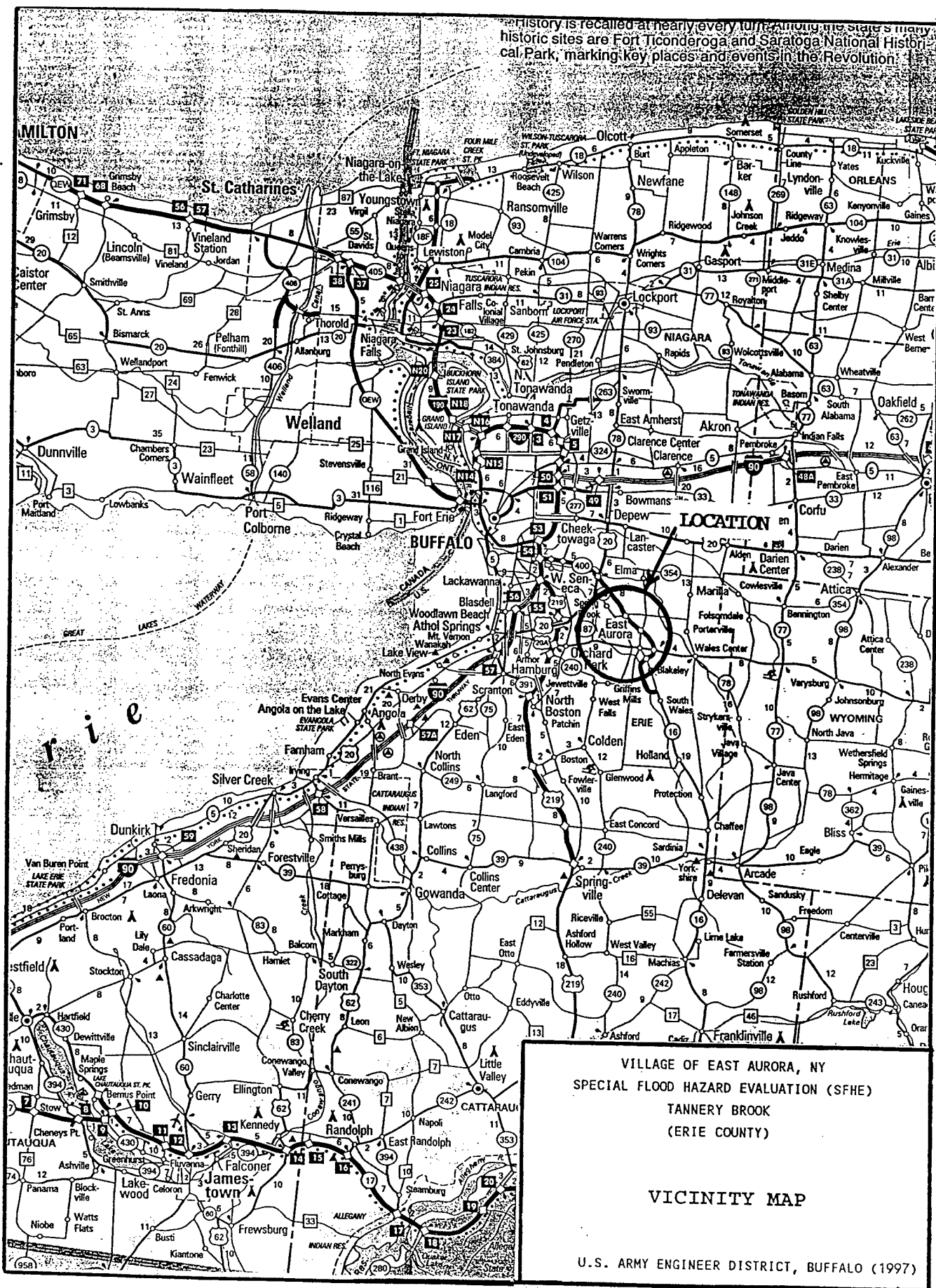


FIGURE 1

Additional copies of this report can be obtained from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation until its supply is exhausted, and the National Technical Information Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161, at the cost of reproducing the report. The Buffalo District Corps of Engineers will provide technical assistance and guidance to planning agencies in the interpretation and use of the hydrologic data obtained for this study.

PRINCIPAL FLOOD PROBLEMS

Although flooding may occur during any season, the principal flood problems have occurred during winter and spring months and are usually the result of spring rains and or snowmelt.

Flood Magnitudes and Their Frequencies

Floods are classified on the basis of their frequency or recurrence interval. A 100-year flood is an event with a magnitude that can be expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 100-year period. It has a 1.0 percent chance of occurring in any given year. It is important to note that, while on a long-term basis, the exceedence averages out to once per 100 years, floods of this magnitude can occur in any given year or even in consecutive years and within any given time interval. For example, there is a greater than 50 percent probability that a 100-year event will occur during a 70-year lifetime. Additionally, a house which is built within the 100-year flood level has about a one-in-four chance of being flooded in a 30-year mortgage life.

Hazards and Damages of Large Floods

The extent of damage caused by any flood depends on the topography of the flooded area, the depth and duration of flooding, the velocity of flow, the rate of rise in water surface elevation, and development of the flood plain. Deep water flowing at a high velocity and carrying floating debris would create conditions hazardous to persons and vehicles which attempt to cross the flood plain. Generally, water 3 or more feet deep which flows at a velocity of 3 or more feet per second could easily sweep an adult off his feet and create definite danger of injury or drowning. As indicated in Table 2, flow velocities of Big Sister Creek reach 12.8 feet per second in the reach that was studied. Rapidly rising and swiftly flowing floodwater may trap persons in homes that are ultimately destroyed or in vehicles that are ultimately submerged or floated. Since water lines can be ruptured by deposits of debris and by the force of flood waters, there is the possibility of contaminated domestic water supplies. Damaged sanitary

sewer lines and sewage treatment plants could result in the pollution of floodwaters and could create health hazards. Isolation of areas by floodwater could create hazards in terms of medical, fire, or law enforcement emergencies.

HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to determine the peak discharge-frequency relationships for the flooding source affecting the community. Hydrology was developed for two reaches on Tannery Brook. Watershed boundary and hydrologic reaches are shown on Plates 1 and 2, respectively. Reach A is from the upstream face of the Main Street culvert near Willow Street upstream to just downstream of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge. Reach B is from just downstream of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge upstream to the Main Street crossing near Glenridge Street at the upstream limit of the study.

The annual peak discharges with exceedance frequencies of 1.0% and 0.2% were computed for this study. These frequencies correspond to annual peak flows which recur, on the average, at 100-year and 500-year intervals, respectively. The 500-year annual peak discharge was extrapolated from the discharge-frequency relationship developed using annual peak discharges with exceedance frequencies of 50% (2-year), 10% (10-year), 4% (25-year), 2% (50-year), and 1% (100-year).

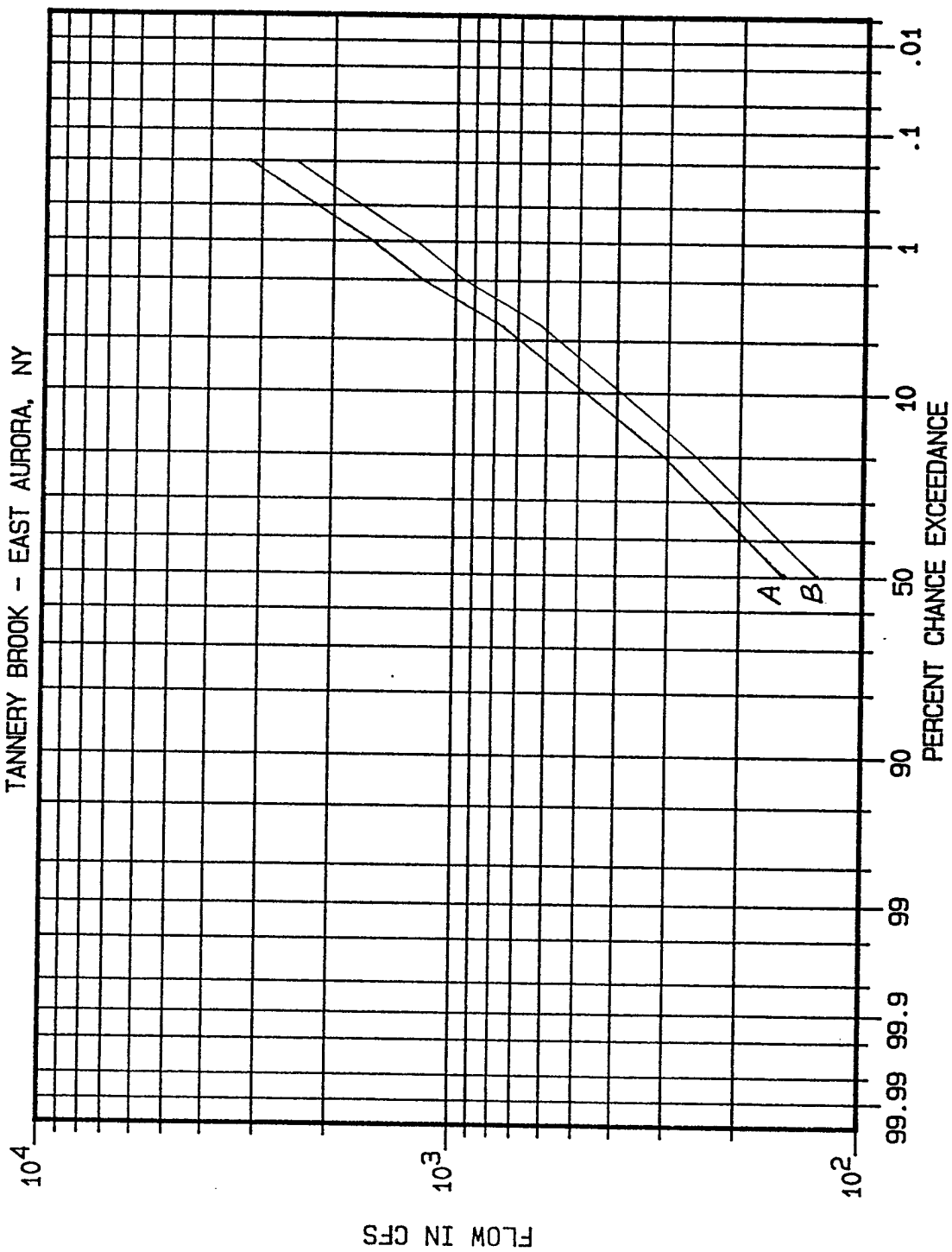
The discharge frequency curve for Tannery Brook is shown on Figure 2. The peak discharge was calculated using the Graphical Peak Discharge Method described in TR-55 (Reference 2). The basin characteristics of time of concentration (T_c), drainage area (A_m), land use and soil type (C_n) and the percent of the watershed that is ponds and swamps (watershed factor - F_p) were calculated using topographic maps for the area (Reference 3) and from field survey information. Soil types were determined from Erie County Soil Maps. A summary of drainage area - peak discharge relationships is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES FOR TANNERY BROOK

<u>Location</u>	<u>Drainage Area (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Peak Discharges</u>						
		<u>2-Yr</u>	<u>5-Yr</u>	<u>10-Yr</u>	<u>25-Yr</u>	<u>50-Yr</u>	<u>100-Yr</u>	<u>500-Yr</u>
At the upstream face of the Main Street culvert near Willow Street	2.86	160	310	480	780	1210	1620	3250**
At the downstream face of the Main Street bridge crossing near Glenridge Street	2.05	130	260	390	630	950	1260	2500**

**Values extrapolated from the discharge-frequency relationships using 50% through 1%.

TANNERY BROOK - EAST AURORA, NY



- REACH A, U/S FACE MAIN ST. (NEAR WILLOW) U/S TO RR BR.
- REACH B, U/S FACE RR BR. U/S TO MAIN ST. (NEAR GLENRIDGE)

FIGURE 2

The discharges computed for this study are significantly higher than those used in the FIS dated September 1972. Those discharges were taken from a discharge-frequency curve for Tannery Brook developed for the Cayuga, Buffalo and Cazenovia Survey Report dated 1967 and were located at the confluence with Cazenovia Creek.

HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods for the 100-year and 500-year recurrence intervals.

Cross-section data for the backwater analyses of Tannery Brook were obtained from existing data developed for the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for East Aurora (Reference 4) and supplemented by field surveys performed by Buffalo District personnel. Additional data were obtained from topographic maps provided by the Village (Reference 5). The Oakwood Avenue bridge (1984) and the Main Street culvert (1983) were surveyed to determine elevation data and structural geometry, and new geometry for the Riley Street bridge (1978) provided by the village was incorporated in the backwater analyses.

Water surface elevations of the 100-year and 500-year recurrence interval flood events were computed using the COE HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 6). Starting water surface elevations for Tannery Brook were taken from the normal depth method, and the backwater effect from Cazenovia Creek as shown in the FIS previously referenced was incorporated on the water surface profile.

Locations of the selected cross-sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profile (Plates 1 and 2) and on the Flooded Areas Map which accompany this report.

Channel and overbank roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were selected using engineering judgement and were based on field observations of the stream and flood plain areas. The values for Manning's "n" and the contraction and expansion coefficients are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2
MANNING'S "N" AND CONTRACTION & EXPANSION COEFFICIENTS

<u>Flooding Source</u>	<u>Channel</u>	<u>Overbank</u>	<u>Contraction</u>	<u>Expansion</u>
Tannery Brook	0.012 - 0.045	0.035 - 0.07	0.1 - 0.3	0.3 - 0.5

Flood profiles were drawn showing the computed water surface elevations for the selected recurrence intervals. The flood plain boundaries were delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using the topographic maps and spot elevations obtained during the field surveys. Small areas within the flood plain boundaries may be above the flood elevations, but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

There were three areas along the right bank of Tannery Brook where the flood plain was very wide with shallow flooding of less than 1.0 foot. For determining the width of the 100-year flood plain in these areas, the effective flow area was plotted to differentiate between the 100-year flood plain and the area of shallow flooding. These areas are located at stations 4200-5300; 5700-6000; and 8800-8900. Because of the wide 100-year flood plains, the 500-year flood plain was not plotted.

Floodways were determined for the streams studied in detail. Floodway encroachments were based on equal conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain, with adjustments as necessary to provide functional and manageable floodways. At the request of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the maximum increase in stage due to encroachment was limited to one foot, provided that hazardous velocities were not produced. Floodway widths were computed at cross sections and varied from 10 to 480 feet. Between cross-sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. The results of the floodway computations are tabulated for selected cross sections and are shown in Table 3.

The computed floodways are also shown on the Flooded Area Map. In cases where the floodway and the 100-year flood plain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary is shown.

The hydraulic analyses for this study were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profile are considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

All elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). Descriptions of the marks are presented in Table 4.

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATIONS			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE 1/ (feet)	WIDTH (feet)	SECTION AREA (square feet)	MEAN VELOCITY (feet per second)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
A	470	25	126	12.8		863.6	863.6	0.0
B	818	64	554	2.9		890.6	891.2	0.6
C	1792	51	381	4.3		897.1	897.9	0.8
D	2986	165	483	3.4		903.1	904.1	1.0
E	3410	124	648	2.5		906.3	906.8	0.5
F	4230	122	356	4.6		906.7	907.1	0.4
G	4380	100	770	2.1		911.5	912.0	0.5
H	5288	34	202	8.0		911.5	912.1	0.6
I	5431	86	545	3.0		915.1	915.2	0.1
J	5915	210	1474	0.9		918.0	918.1	0.1
K	6200	480	2105	0.6		918.1	918.2	0.1
L	6586	295	778	1.6		918.1	918.2	0.1
M	7061	50	230	5.5		919.4	919.4	0.0
N	7220	28	183	6.9		920.7	921.0	0.3
O	8762	51	154	8.2		928.5	928.8	0.3
P	8877	155	615	2.0		933.3	933.9	0.6
Q	9810	47	131	9.6		937.1	937.1	0.0
R	10040	67	443	2.8		944.3	944.9	0.6
1/ Distance is measured in feet from the confluence with Cazenovia Creek.								
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK		FLOODWAY DATA TABLE TANNERY BROOK						

TABLE 3

TABLE 4
ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

<u>Reference Mark</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Description</u>
RM-1	892.91	A chiseled "X" on top of bolt, on the upstream guardrail, near the centerline of the culvert of Oakwood Avenue bridge over Tannery Brook.
RM-2	895.79	A chiseled square on the upstream side of the Main Street culvert of Tannery Brook. Chiseled square is on the northwest corner of the upstream right wingwall.
RM-3	916.64	A standard disk stamped "East Aurora 1935" set in the top of a cylindrical concrete post located at the crossing of Paine Street and Main Street, 48 feet south of the centerline of Main Street at the Village Office Building, and about 2.5 feet higher than the road.
RM-4	920.58	A mark painted orange located on the downstream side of the Pine Street box culvert. The mark is at the centerline of the culvert of Tannery Brook.

UNIFIED FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

Historically, the alleviation of flood damage has been accomplished almost exclusively by the construction of protective works such as reservoirs, channel improvements, and floodwalls and levees. However, in spite of the billions of dollars that have already been spent for construction of well-designed and efficient flood control works, annual flood damages continue to increase because the number of persons and structures occupying floodprone lands is increasing faster than protective works can be provided.

Recognition of this trend has forced a reassessment of the flood control concept and resulted in the broadened concept of unified flood plain management programs. Legislative and administrative policies frequently cite two approaches: structural and nonstructural, for adjusting to the flood hazard. In this context, "structural" is usually intended to mean adjustments that modify the behavior of floodwaters through the use of measures such as dams and channel work. "Nonstructural" is usually intended to include all other adjustments in the way society acts when occupying or modifying a flood plain (e.g., regulations, floodproofing, insurance, etc.). Both structural and nonstructural tools are used for achieving desired future flood plain conditions. There are three basic strategies which may be applied individually or in combination: (1) modifying the susceptibility to flood damage and disruption, (2) modifying the floods

themselves, and (3) modifying (reducing) the adverse impacts of floods on the individual and the community.

Modify Susceptibility to Flood Damage and Disruption

The strategy to modify susceptibility to flood damage and disruption consists of actions to avoid dangerous, economically undesirable, or unwise use of the flood plain. Responsibility for implementing such actions rests largely with the non-Federal sector and primarily at the local level of government.

These actions include restrictions in the mode and the time of occupancy; in the ways and means of access; in the pattern, density, and elevation of structures and in the character of their materials (structural strength, adsorptiveness, solubility, corrodibility); in the shape and type of buildings and in their contents; and in the appurtenant facilities and landscaping of the grounds. The strategy may also necessitate changes in the interdependencies between flood plains and surrounding areas not subject to flooding, especially interdependencies regarding utilities and commerce. Implementing mechanisms for these actions include land use regulations, development and redevelopment policies, floodproofing, disaster preparedness and response plans, and flood forecasting and warning systems.

Different tools may be more suitable for developed or underdeveloped flood plain or for urban or rural areas. The information contained in this report is particularly useful for the preparation of flood plain regulations.

a. Flood Plain Regulations.

Flood plain regulations apply to the full range of ordinances and other means designed to control land use and construction within floodprone areas. The term encompasses zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building and housing codes, encroachment line statutes, open area regulations, and other similar methods of management which affect the use and development of floodprone areas.

Flood plain land use management does not prohibit use of floodprone areas; to the contrary, flood plain land use management seeks the best use of flood plain lands. The flooded area maps and the water surface profiles contained in this report can be used to guide development in the flood plain. The elevations shown on the profile should be used to determine flood heights because they are more accurate than the outlines of flooded areas. It is recommended that development in areas susceptible to frequent flooding adhere to the principles expressed in Executive Order 11988 - Flood Plain Management, whose objective is to "... avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of flood plains ... whenever there is a practicable alternative." Accordingly, development

in areas susceptible to frequent flooding should consist of construction which has a low damage potential such as parking areas, parks, and golf courses. High value construction such as buildings, should be located outside the flood plain to the fullest extent possible. In instances where no practicable alternative exists, the land should be elevated to minimize damages. If it is uneconomical to elevate the land in these areas, means of floodproofing the structure should be given careful consideration.

b. Development Zones.

A flood plain consists of two zones. The first zone is the designated "floodway" or that cross sectional area required for carrying or discharging the anticipated flood waters with a maximum 1-foot increase in flood level (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation standard). Velocities are the greatest and most damaging in the floodway. Regulations essentially maintain the flow-conveying capability of the floodway to minimize inundation of additional adjacent areas. Uses which are acceptable for floodways include parks, parking areas, open spaces, etc.

The second zone of the flood plain is termed the "floodway fringe" or restrictive zone, in which inundation might occur but where depths and velocities are generally low. Although not recommended if practicable alternatives exist, such areas can be developed provided structures are placed high enough or floodproofed to be reasonably free from flood damage during the 100-year flood. Typical relationships between the floodway and floodway fringe are shown in Figure 3.

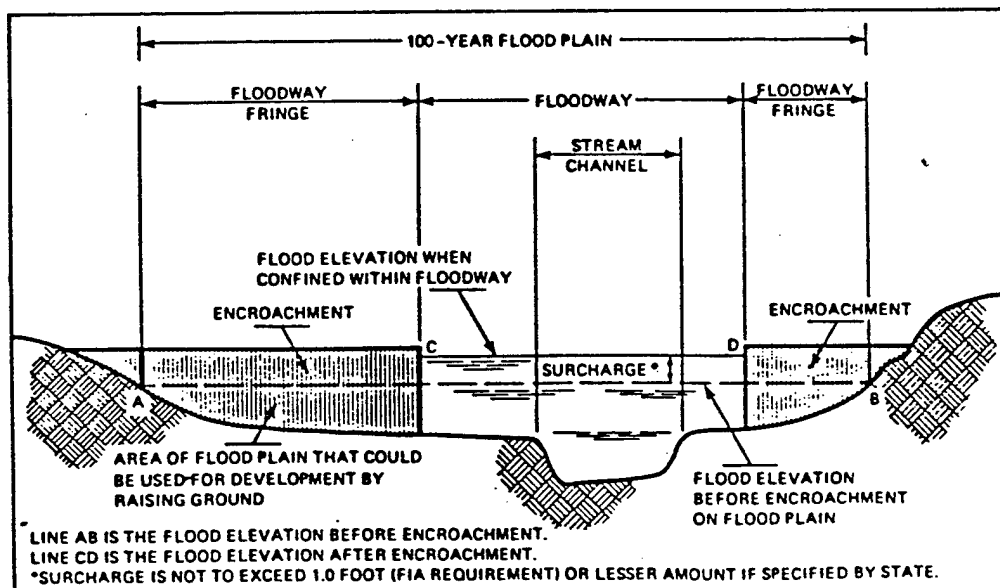


Figure 3 - Floodway Schematic

c. Formulation of Flood Plain Regulations.

Formulation of flood plain regulations in a simplified sense involves selecting the type and degree of control to be exercised for each specific flood plain. In principle, the form of the regulations is not as important as a maintained adequacy of control. The degree of control normally varies with the flood hazard as measured by depth of inundation, velocity of flow, frequency of flooding, and the need for available land. Considerable planning and research is required for the proper formulation of flood plain regulations. Formulation of flood plain regulations may require a lengthy period of time during which development is likely to occur. In such cases, temporary regulations should be adopted and amended later as necessary.

Modify Flooding

The traditional strategy of modifying floods through the construction of dams, dikes, levees and floodwalls, channel alterations, high flow diversions and spillways, and land treatment measures has repeatedly demonstrated its effectiveness for protecting property and saving lives, and it will continue to be a strategy of flood plain management. However, in the future, reliance solely upon a flood modification strategy is neither possible nor desirable. Although the large capital investment required by flood modifying tools has been provided largely by the Federal government, sufficient funds from Federal sources have not been and are not likely to be available to meet all situations for which flood modifying measures would be both effective and economically feasible. Another consideration is that the cost of maintaining and operating flood control structures falls upon local governments.

Flood modifications acting alone leave a residual flood loss potential and can encourage an unwarranted sense of security leading to inappropriate use of lands in the areas that are directly protected or in adjacent areas. For this reason, measures to modify possible floods should usually be accompanied by measures to modify the susceptibility to flood damage, particularly by land use regulations.

Modify the Impact of Flooding on Individuals and the Community

A third strategy for mitigating flood losses consists of actions designed to assist individuals and communities in their preparatory, survival, and recovery responses to floods. Tools include information dissemination and education, arrangements for spreading the costs of the loss over time, purposeful transfer of some of the individual's loss to the community by reducing taxes in flood prone areas, and the purchase of Federally subsidized flood insurance.

The distinction between a reasonable and unreasonable transfer of costs from the individual to the community can also be regulated and is a key to effective flood plain management.

CONCLUSION

This report presents local flood hazard information for Tannery Brook in the Village of East Aurora, New York. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, will provide interpretation in the application of the data contained in this report, particularly as to its use in developing effective flood plain regulations. Requests should be coordinated with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

GLOSSARY

BACKWATER EFFECT	The resulting rise in water surface in a given stream due to a downstream obstruction or high stages in an intersecting stream.
BASE FLOOD	A flood which has an average return interval in the order of once in 100 years, although the flood may occur in any year. It is based on statistical analysis of streamflow records available for the watershed and analysis of rainfall and runoff characteristics in the general region of the watershed. It is commonly referred to as the "100-year flood."
DISCHARGE	The quantity of flow in a stream at any given time, usually measured in cubic feet per second (cfs).
FLOOD	<p>An overflow of lands not normally covered by water. Floods have two essential characteristics: the inundation of land is temporary and the lands are adjacent to and inundated by overflow from a river, stream, ocean, lake, or other body of standing water.</p> <p>Normally a "flood" is considered as any temporary rise in streamflow or stage, but not the ponding of surface water, that results in significant adverse effects in the vicinity. Adverse effects may include damages from overflow of land areas, temporary backwater effects in sewers and local drainage channels, creation of unsanitary conditions or other unfavorable situations by deposition of materials in stream channels during flood recessions, and rise of groundwater coincident with increased streamflow.</p>
FLOOD CREST	The maximum stage or elevation reached by floodwaters at a given location.

FLOOD FREQUENCY	A statistical expression of the percent chance of exceeding a discharge of a given magnitude in any given year. For example, a <u>100-year flood</u> has a magnitude expected to be exceeded on the average of once every hundred years. Such a <u>flood</u> has a 1 percent chance of being exceeded in any given year. Often used interchangeably with <u>RECURRENCE INTERVAL</u> .
FLOOD PLAIN	The areas adjoining a river, stream, watercourse, ocean, lake, or other body of standing water that have been or may be covered by floodwater.
FLOOD PROFILE	A graph showing the relationship of water surface elevation to location; the latter generally expressed as distance upstream from a known point along the approximate centerline of a stream of water that flows in an open channel. It is generally drawn to show surface elevation for the rest of a specific flood, but may be prepared for conditions at a given time or stage.
FLOOD STAGE	The stage or elevation at which overflow of the natural banks of a stream or body of water begins in the reach or area in which the elevation is measured.
FLOODWAY	The channel of a watercourse and those portions of the adjoining flood plain required to provide for the passage of the selected flood (normally the 100-year flood) with an insignificant increase in the flood levels above that of natural conditions. As used in the National Flood Insurance Program, floodways must be large enough to pass the 100-year flood without causing an increase in elevation of more than a specified amount (1 foot in most areas).
RECURRENCE INTERVAL	A statistical expression of the average time between floods exceeding a given magnitude (see FLOOD FREQUENCY).

REFERENCES

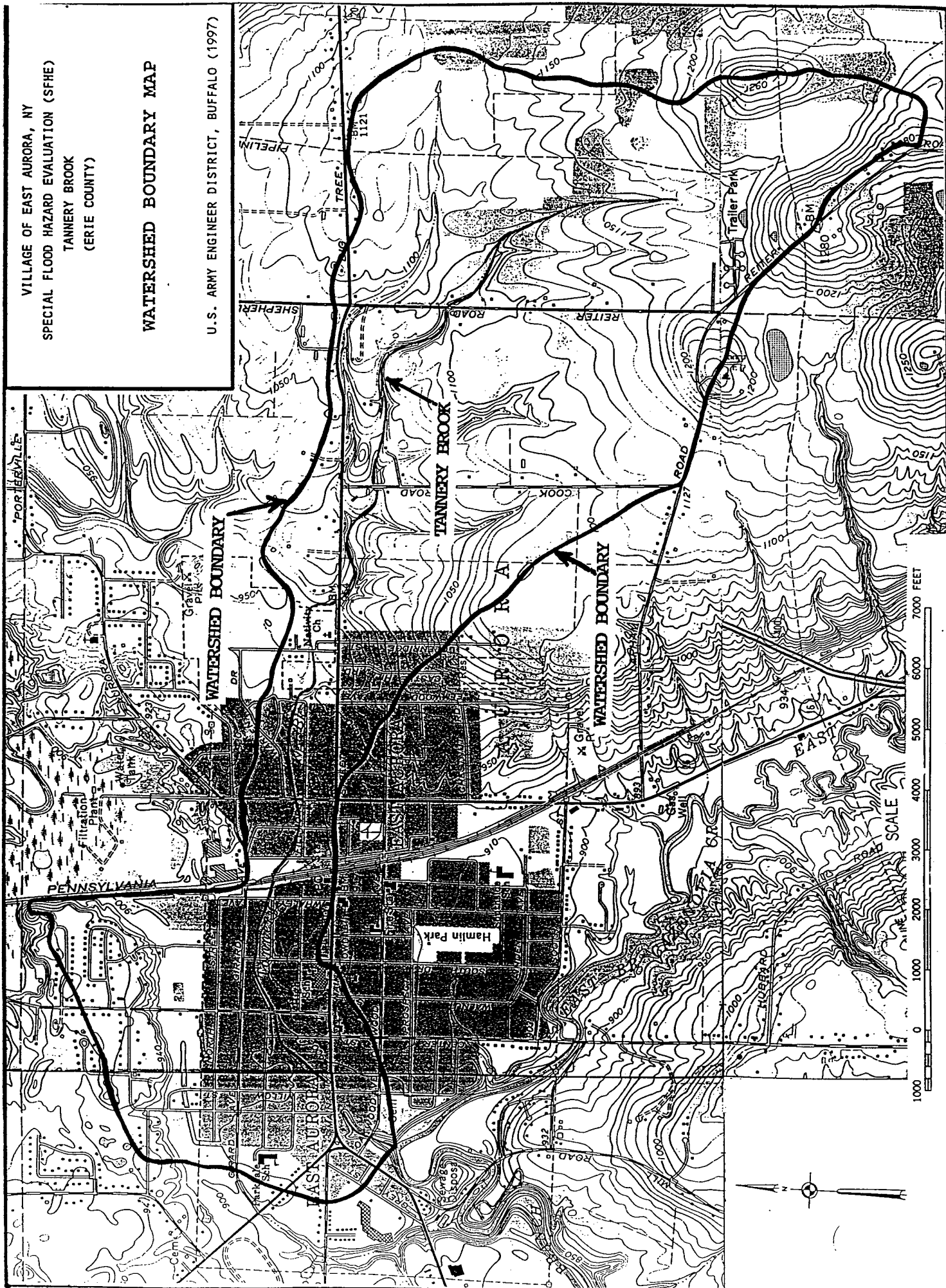
1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population and Housing, Washington, D.C.
2. U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Graphical Peak Discharge Method, Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, TR-55, June 1986.
3. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) Map, Scale 1:24,000, Contour Interval 10 feet: East Aurora, NY (1965), Orchard Park, NY (1965) and Holland, NY (1955).

4. Federal Insurance Administration, Type 15 Flood Insurance Study, East Aurora, New York, September 1972.
5. Krehbiel, Guay, Rugg and Hall, Village of East Aurora, Topographic Map, Scale 1 inch = 200 feet, Contour Interval 2.5 feet.
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VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, NY
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD EVALUATION (SFHE)
TANNERY BROOK
(ERIE COUNTY)

WATERSHED BOUNDARY MAP

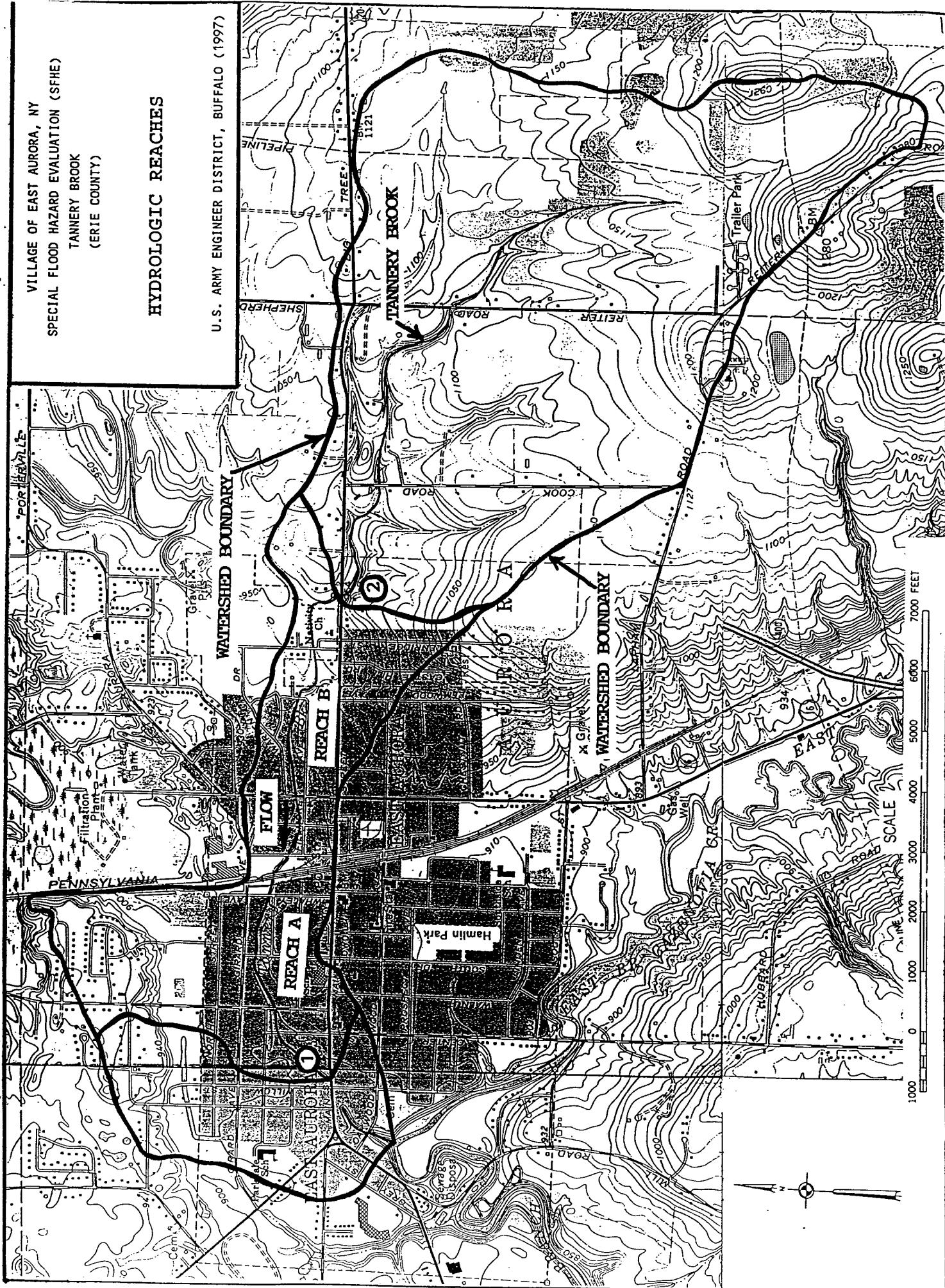
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BUFFALO (1997)



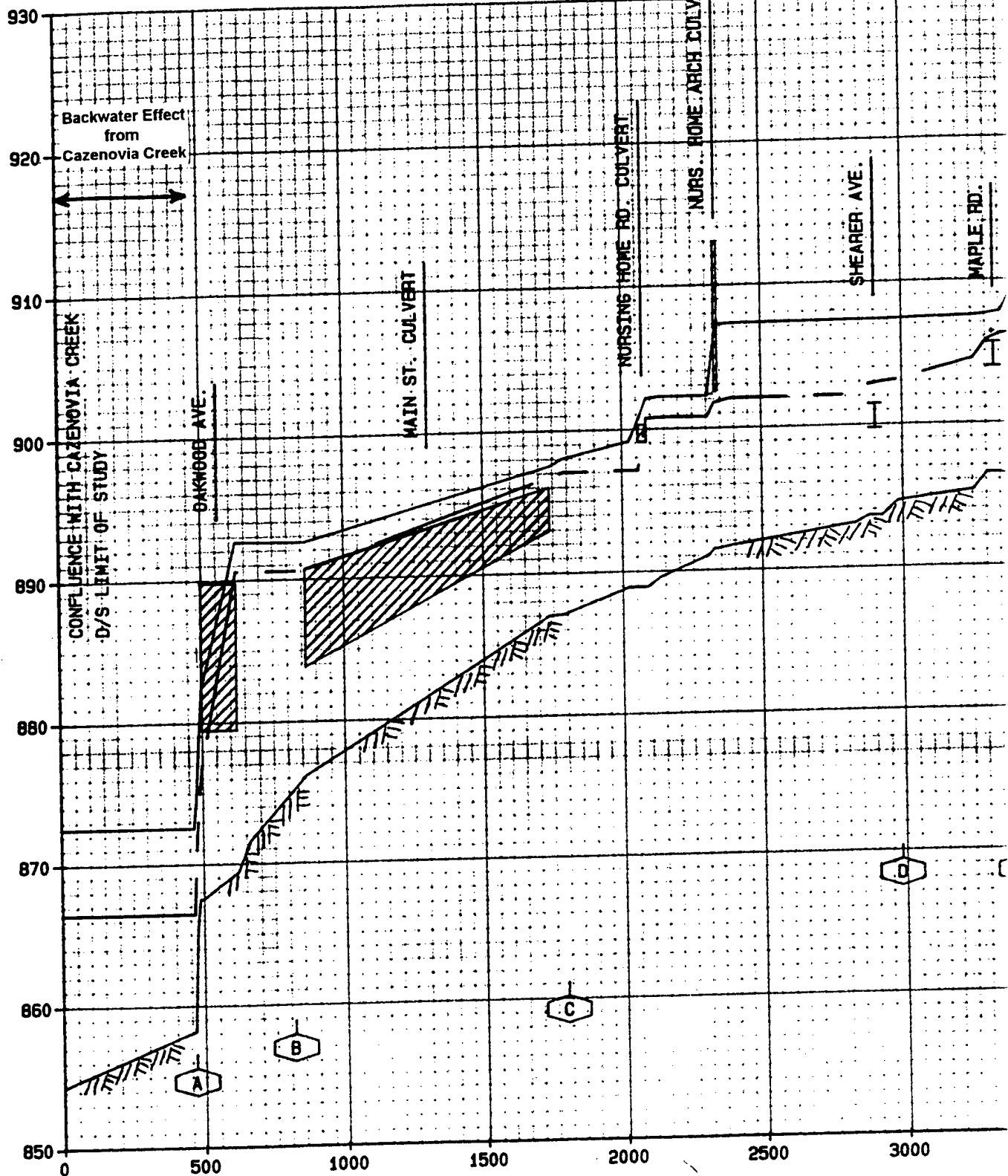
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, NY
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD EVALUATION (SFHE)
TANNERY BROOK
(ERIE COUNTY)

HYDROLOGIC REACHES

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BUFFALO (1997)



ELEVATION IN FEET - NGVD



DISTANCE IN FEET - FROM CON CREEK

Legend:
100-YR. FLOOD
500-YR. FLOOD

Cross Section A

Cross Section B

Cross Section C

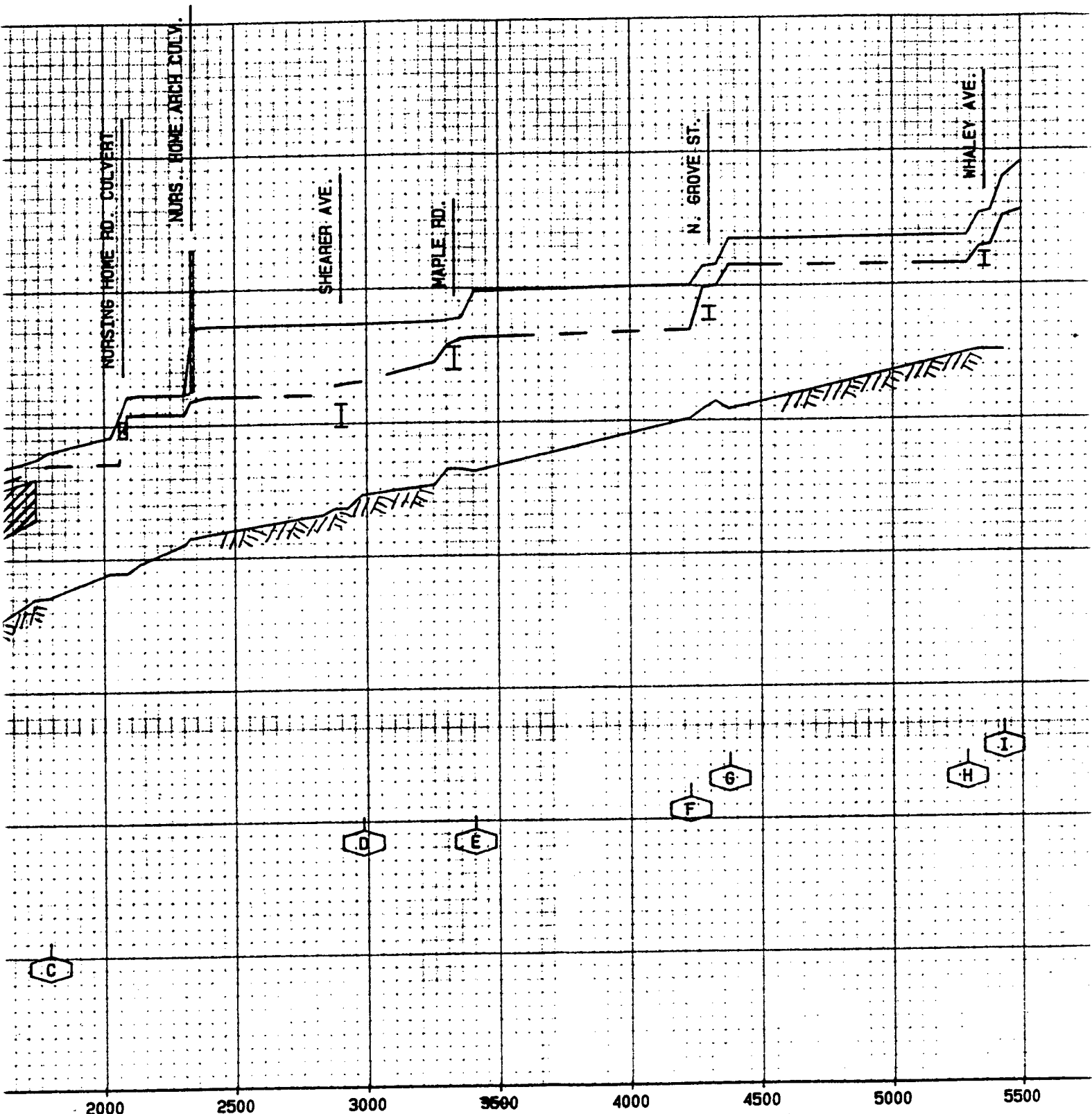
Cross Section D

Stream bed

Culvert

Bridge

①



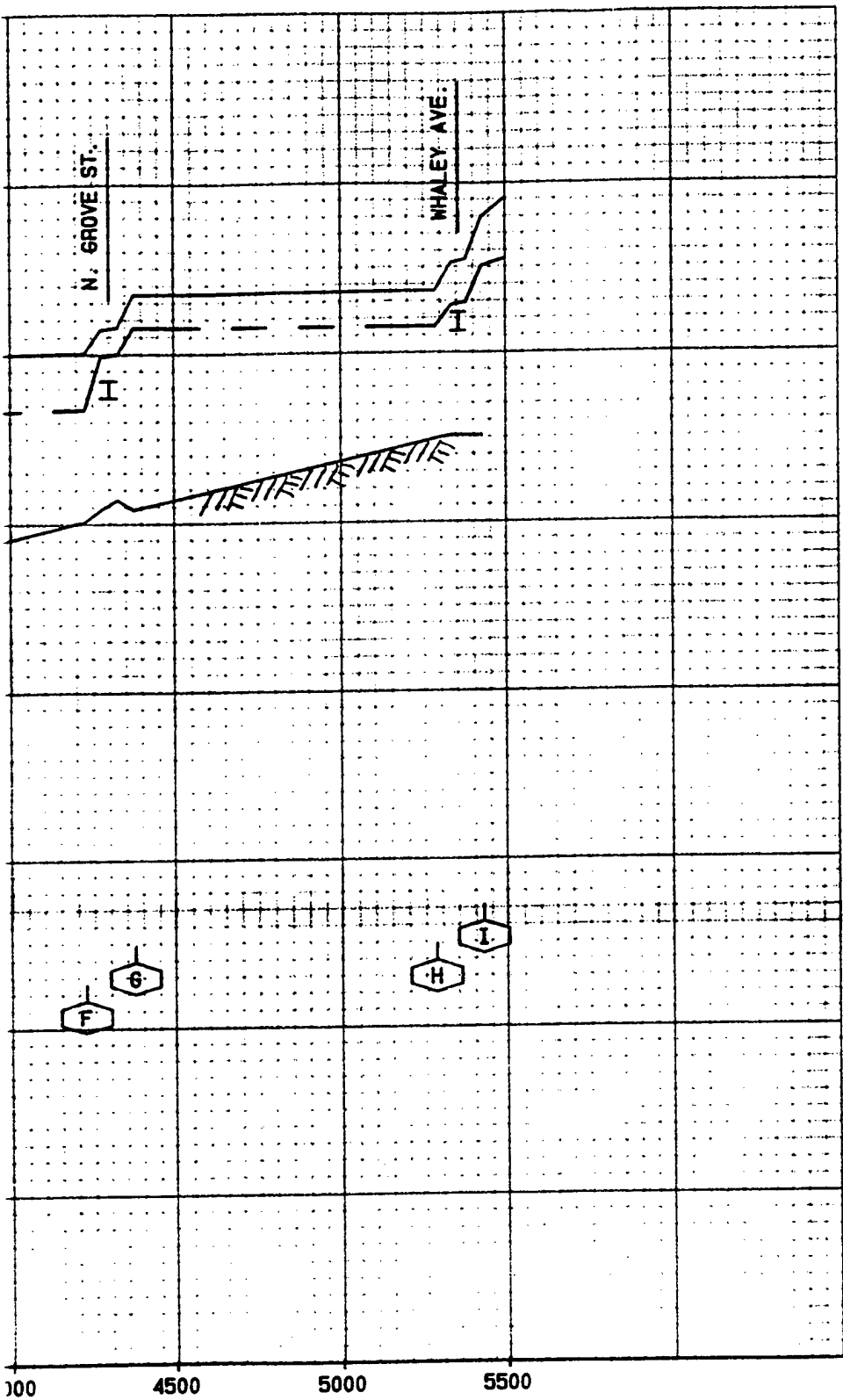
DISTANCE IN FEET - FROM CONFLUENCE WITH CAZENOVIA CREEK

TANNERY BRO
VILLAGE OF EAST AL
ERIE COUNTY

Bridge

2

WATER SURFACE PI



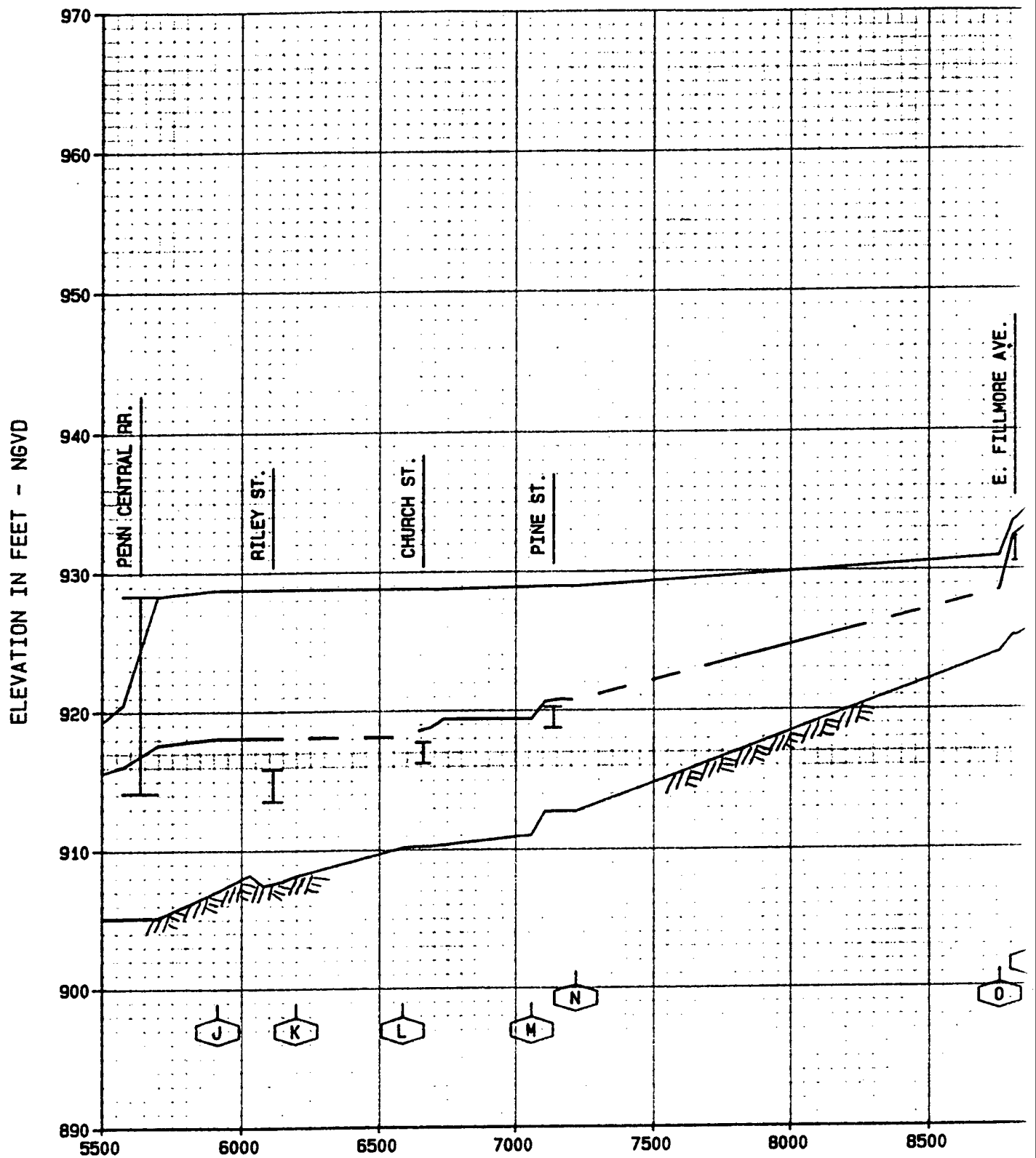
CAZENOVIA

TANNERY BROOK
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, NY
ERIE COUNTY

WATER SURFACE PROFILES

③

PLATE 3



Legend:
100-YR. FLOOD
500-YR. FLOOD

—————



Cross Section
Stream bed

—————



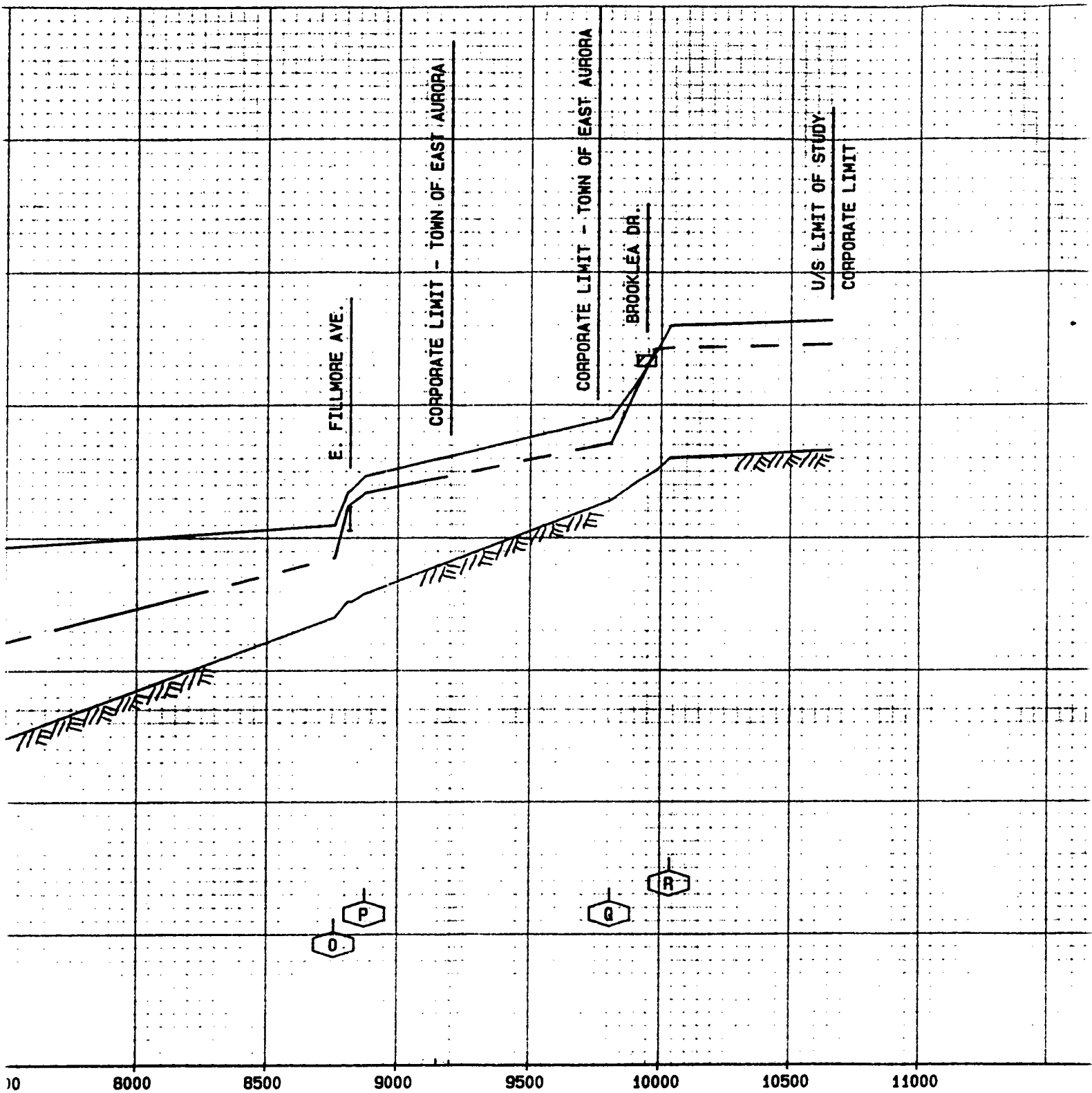
Culvert



Bridge

①

DISTANCE IN FEET - FROM CON CREEK



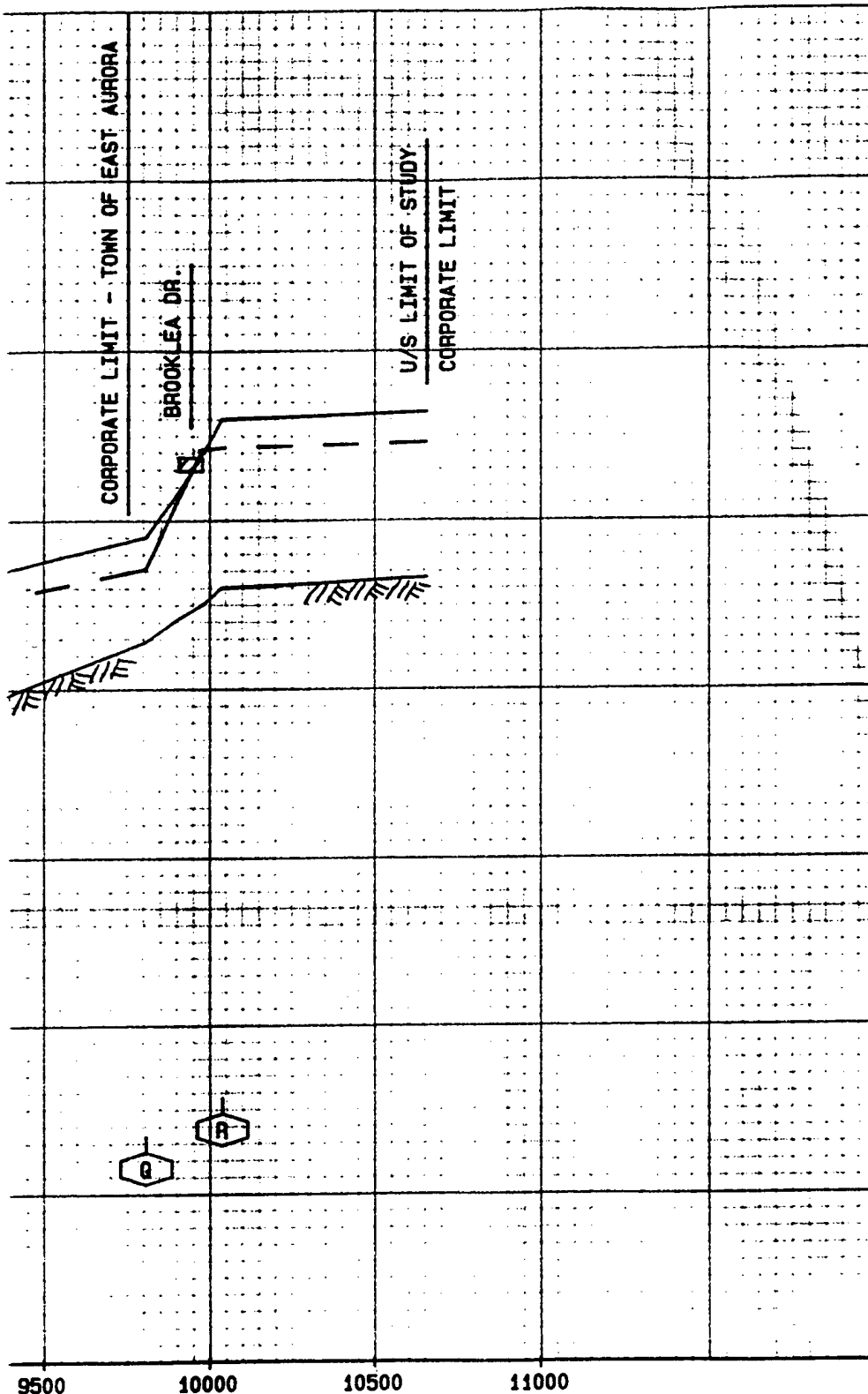
DISTANCE IN FEET - FROM CONFLUENCE WITH CAZENOVIA CREEK.

TANNERY BROOK
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA,
ERIE COUNTY

WATER SURFACE PROFILES

②

PL



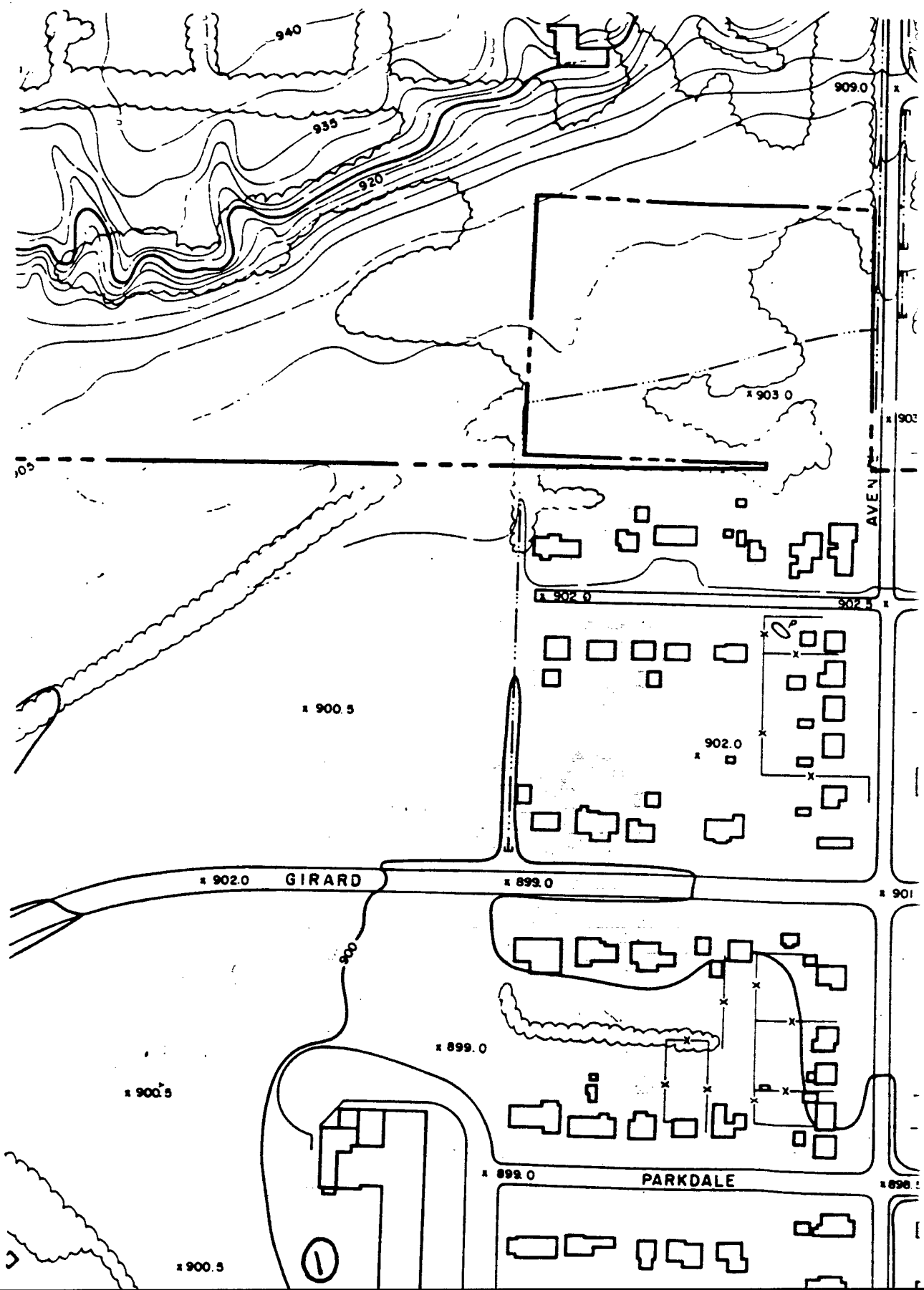
CAZENOVIA

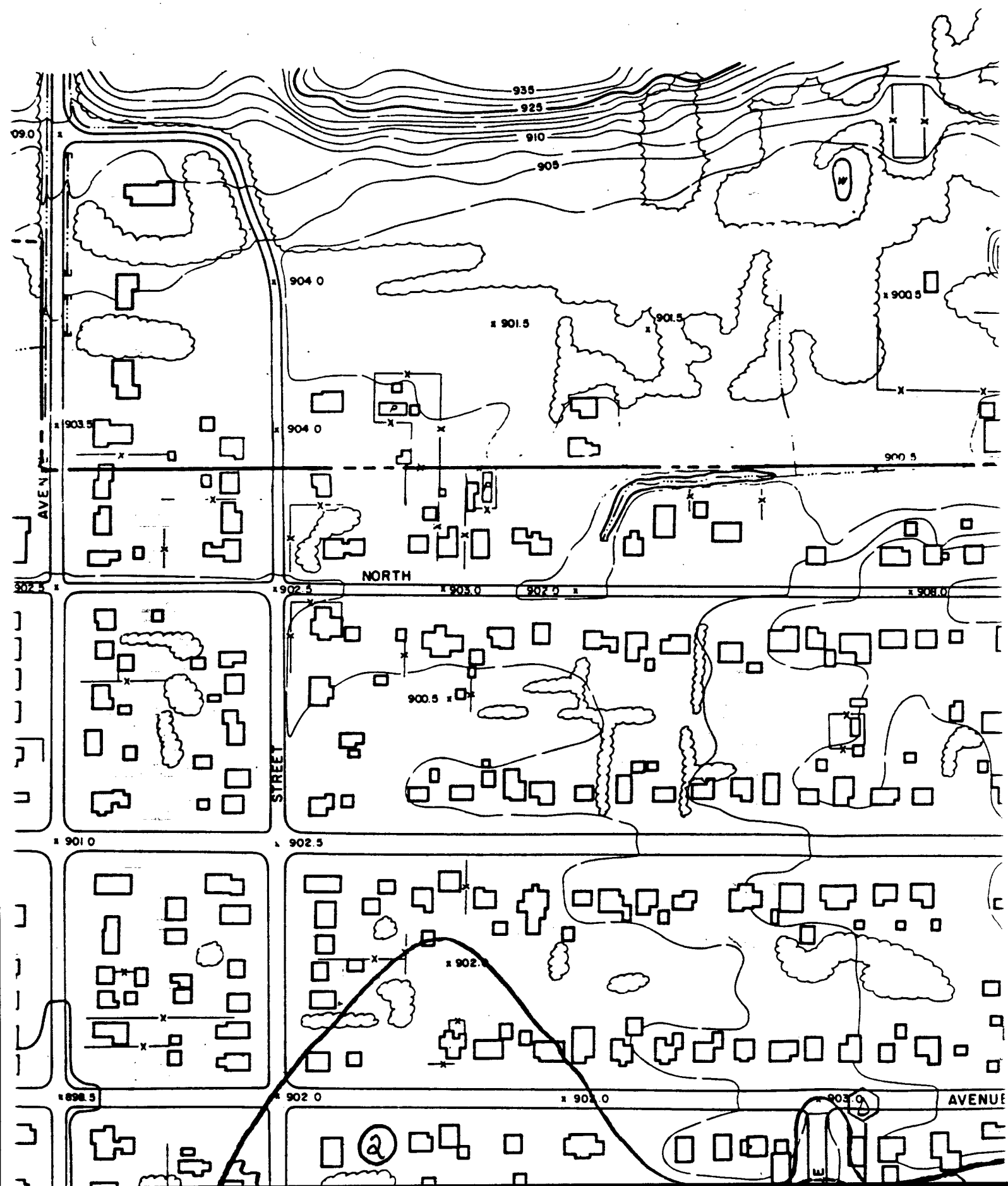
TANNERY BROOK
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, NY
ERIE COUNTY

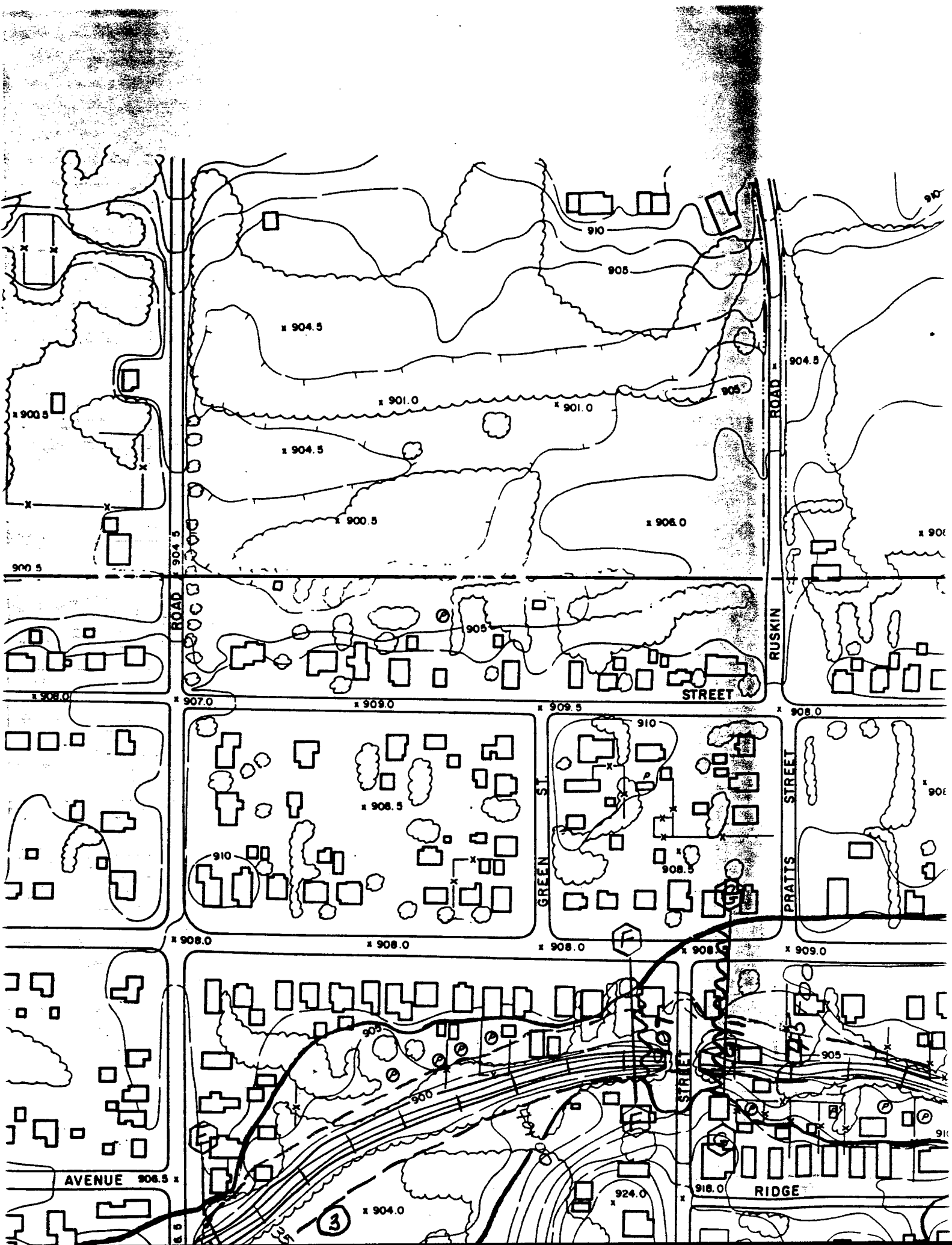
WATER SURFACE PROFILES

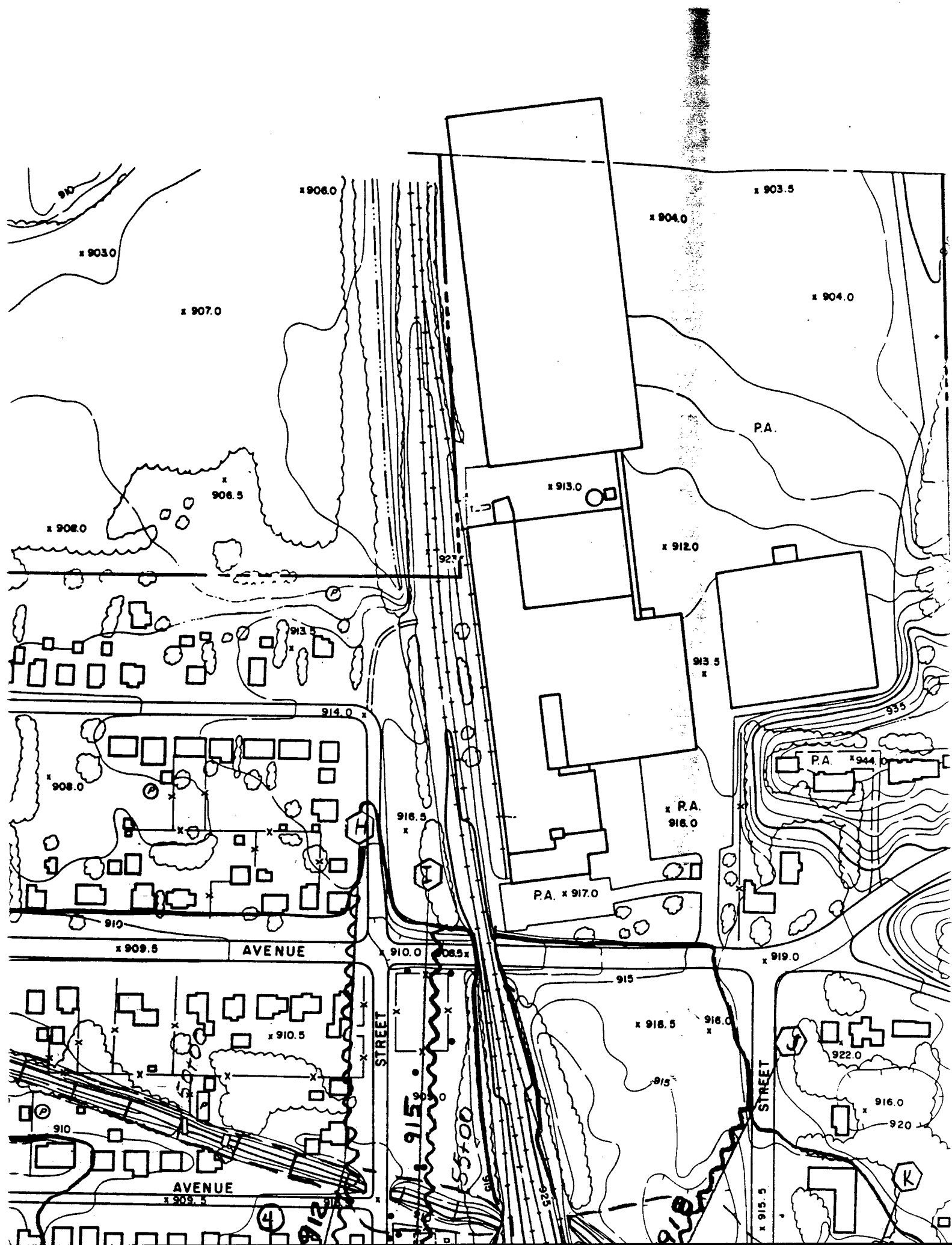
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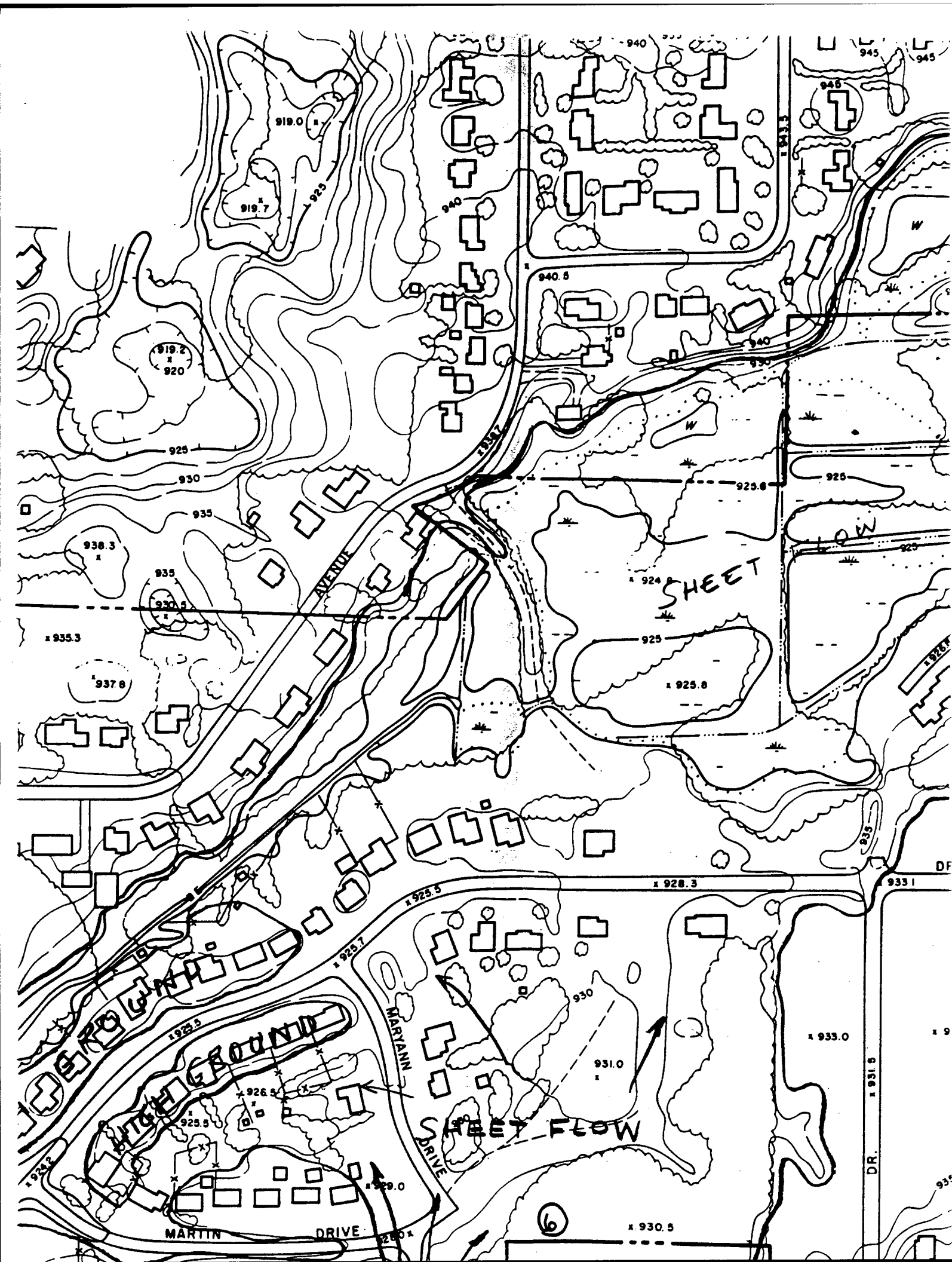
PLATE 4

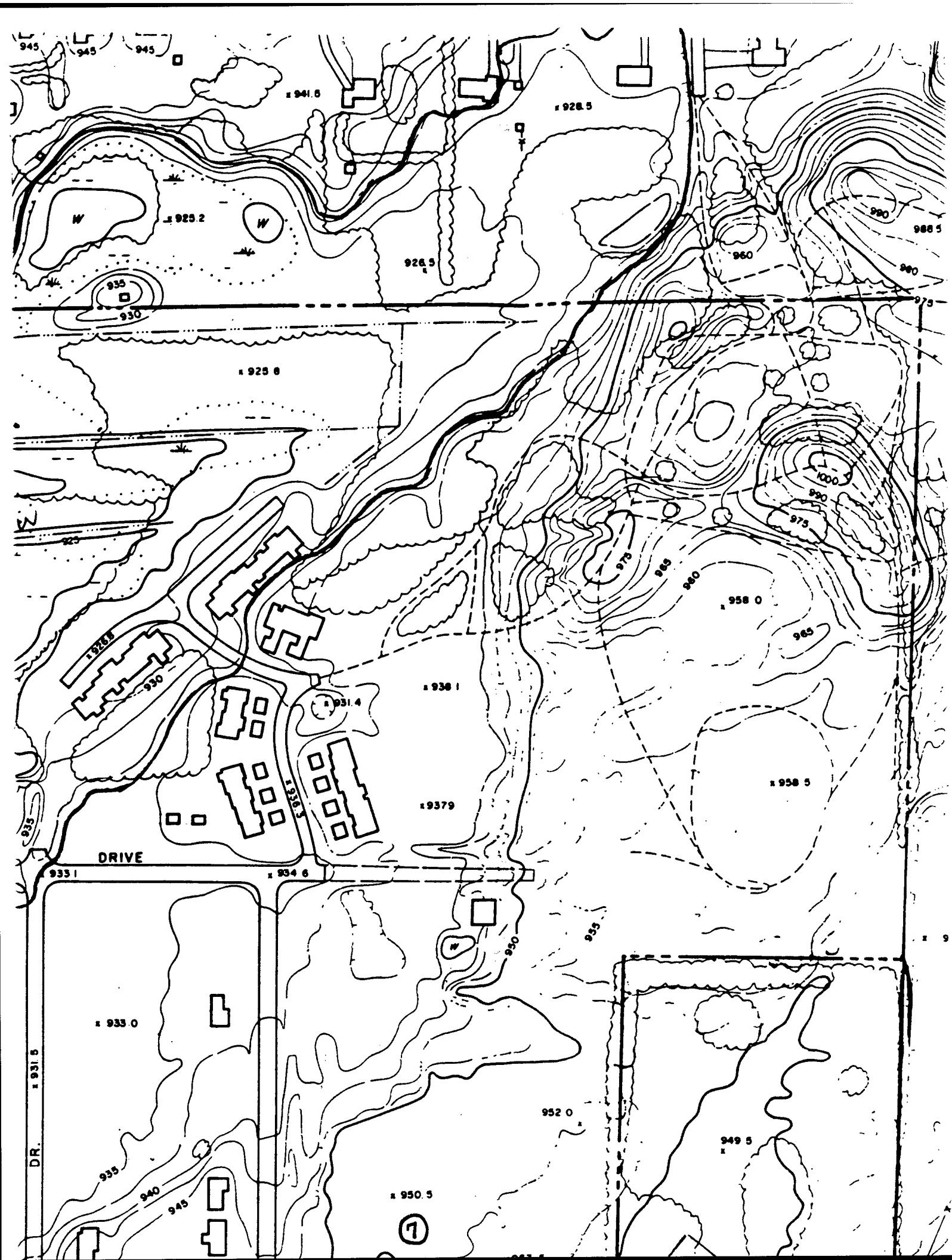


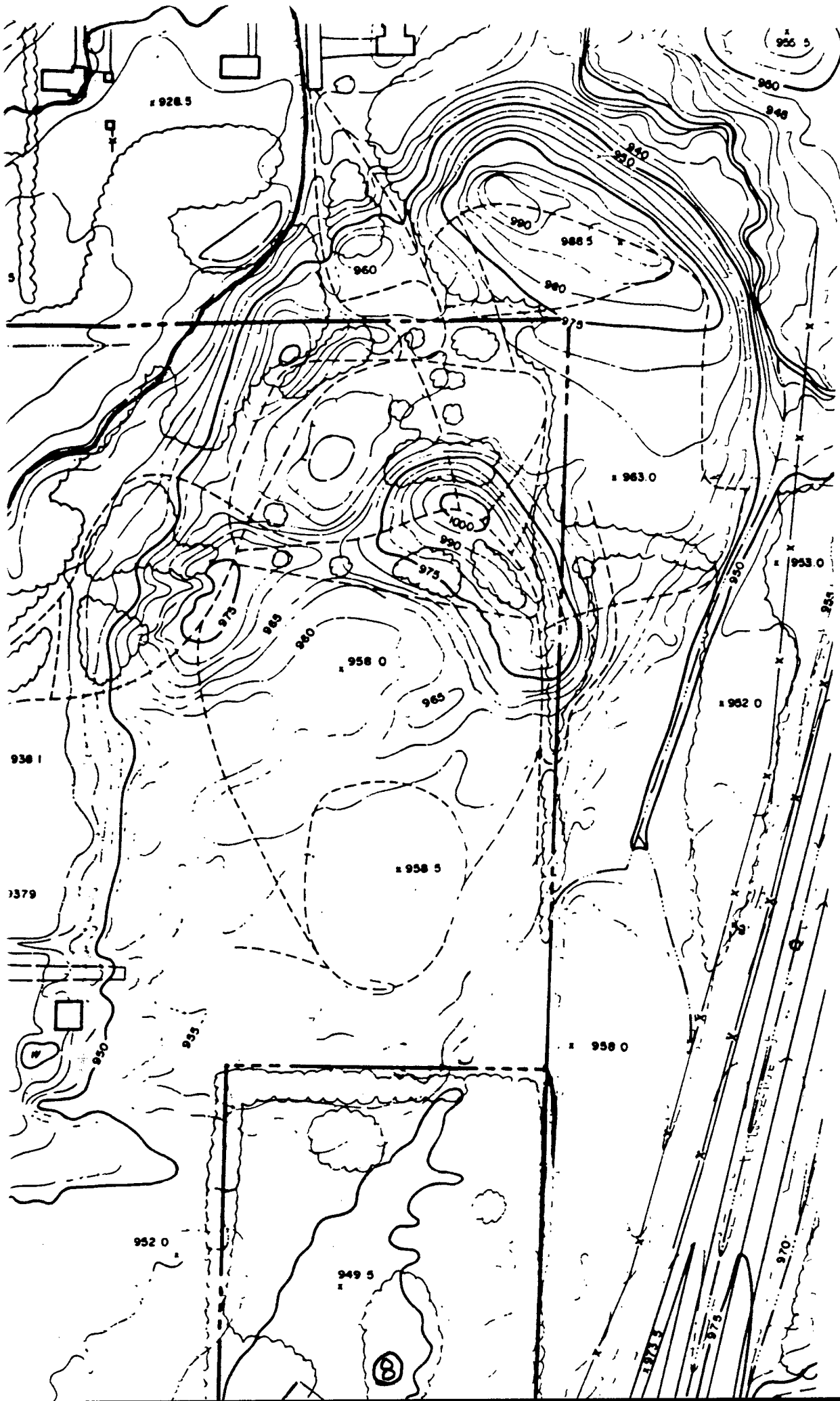


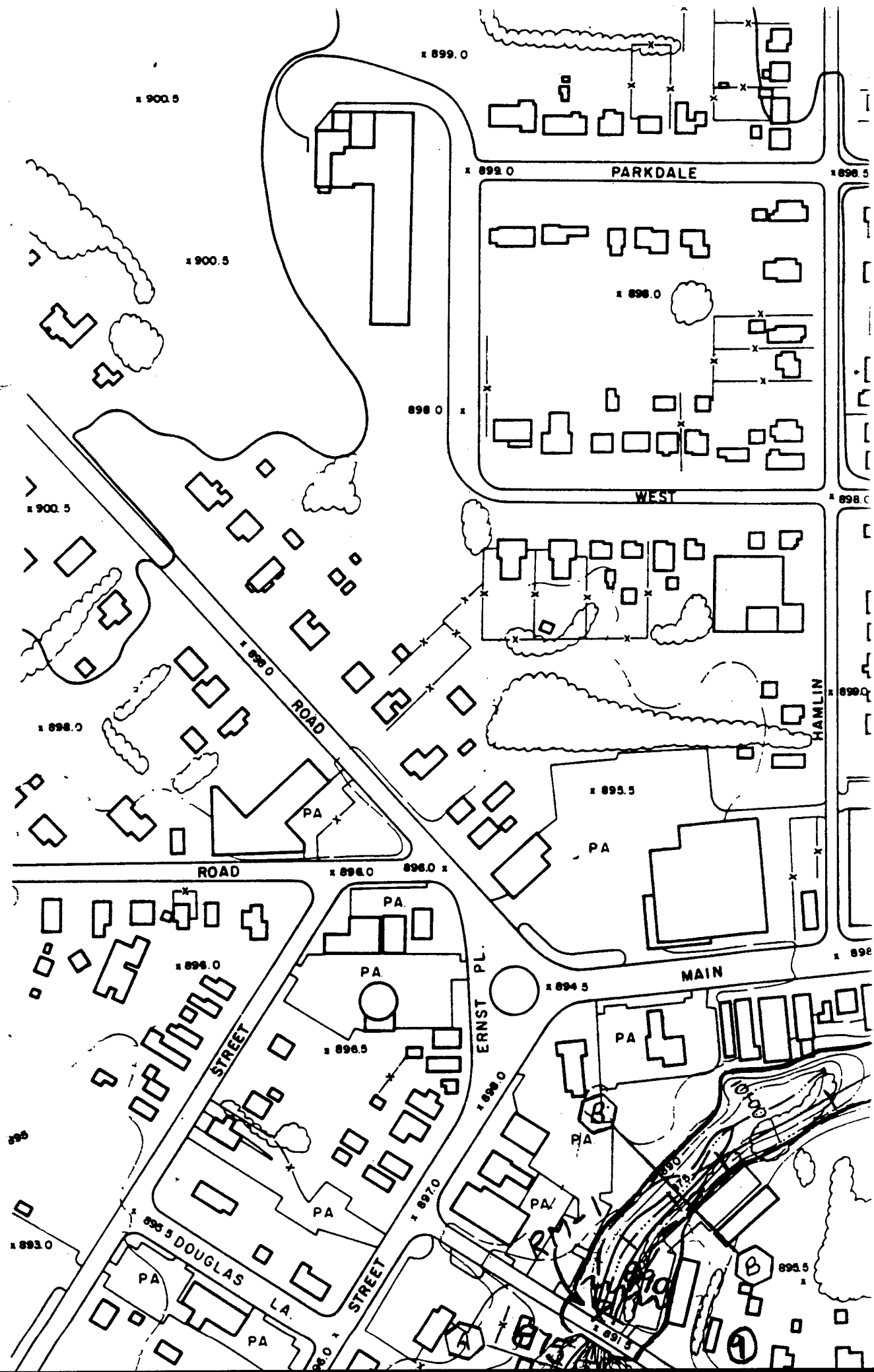


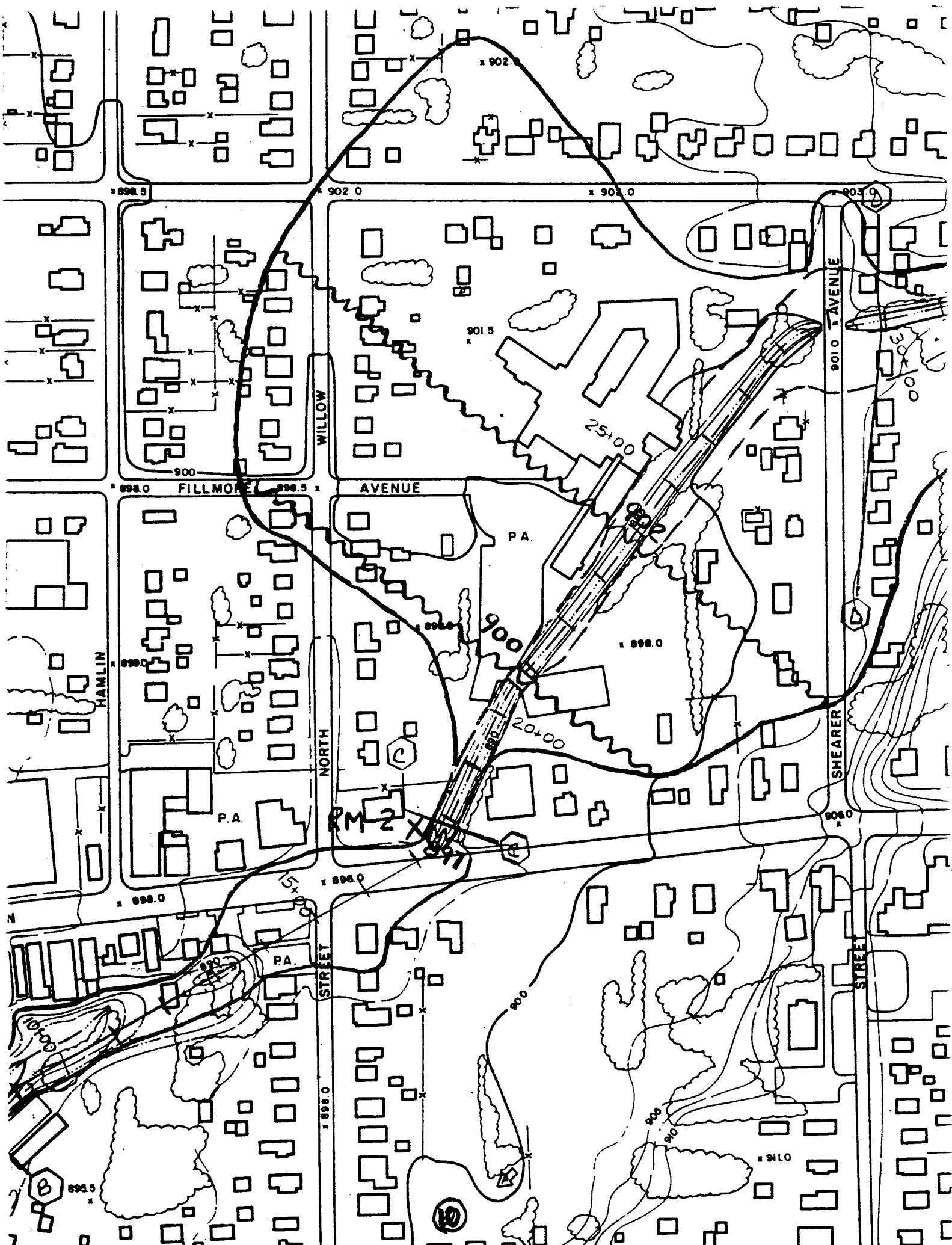


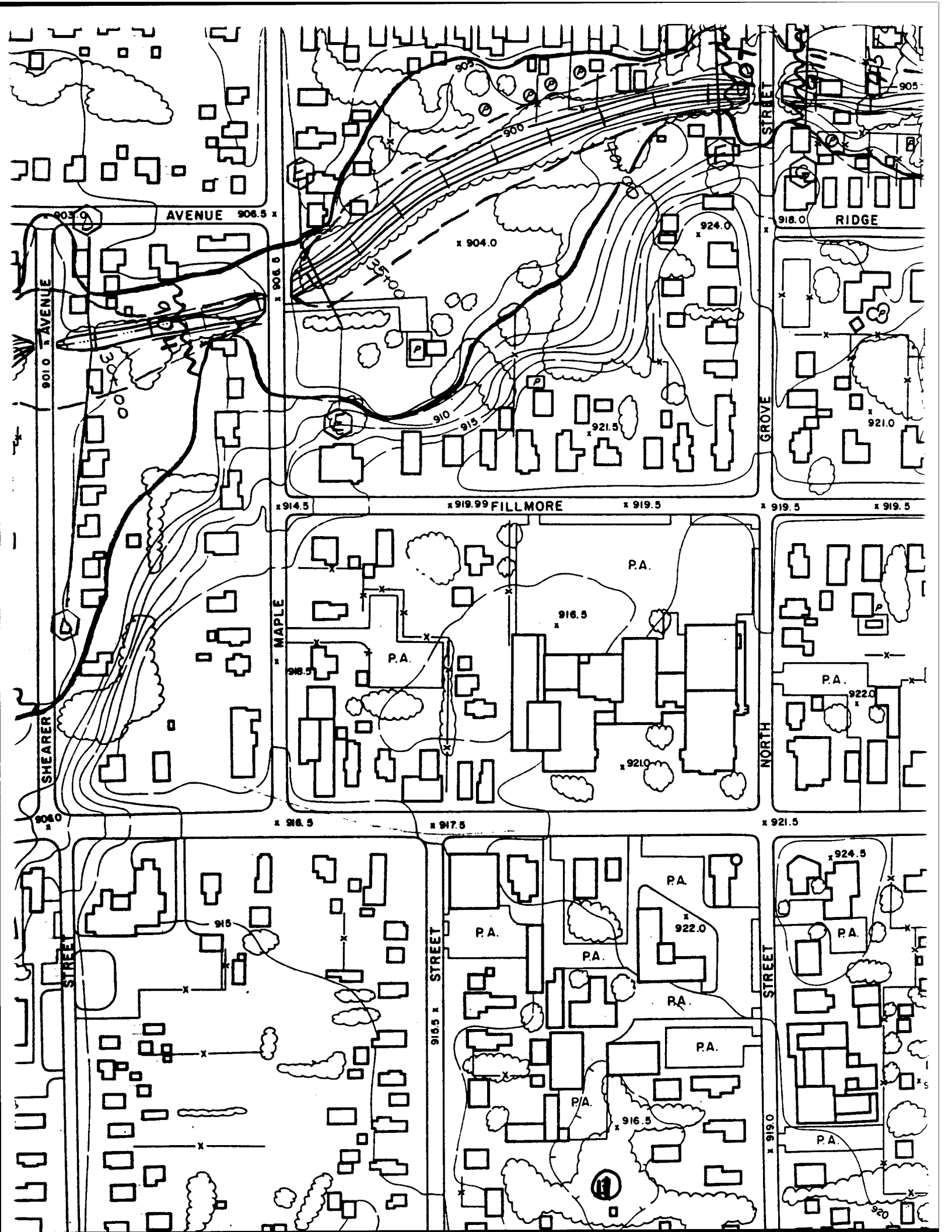


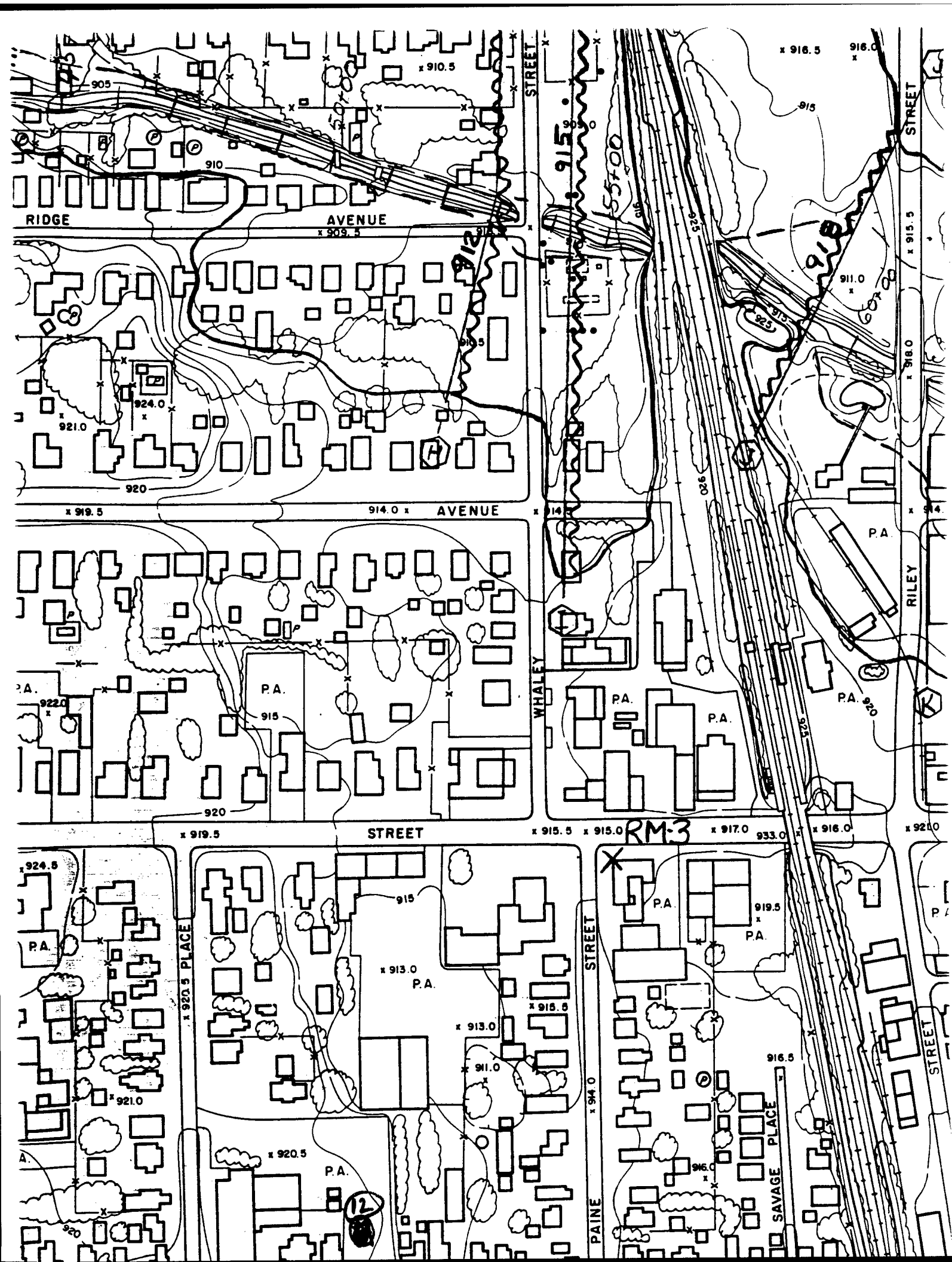


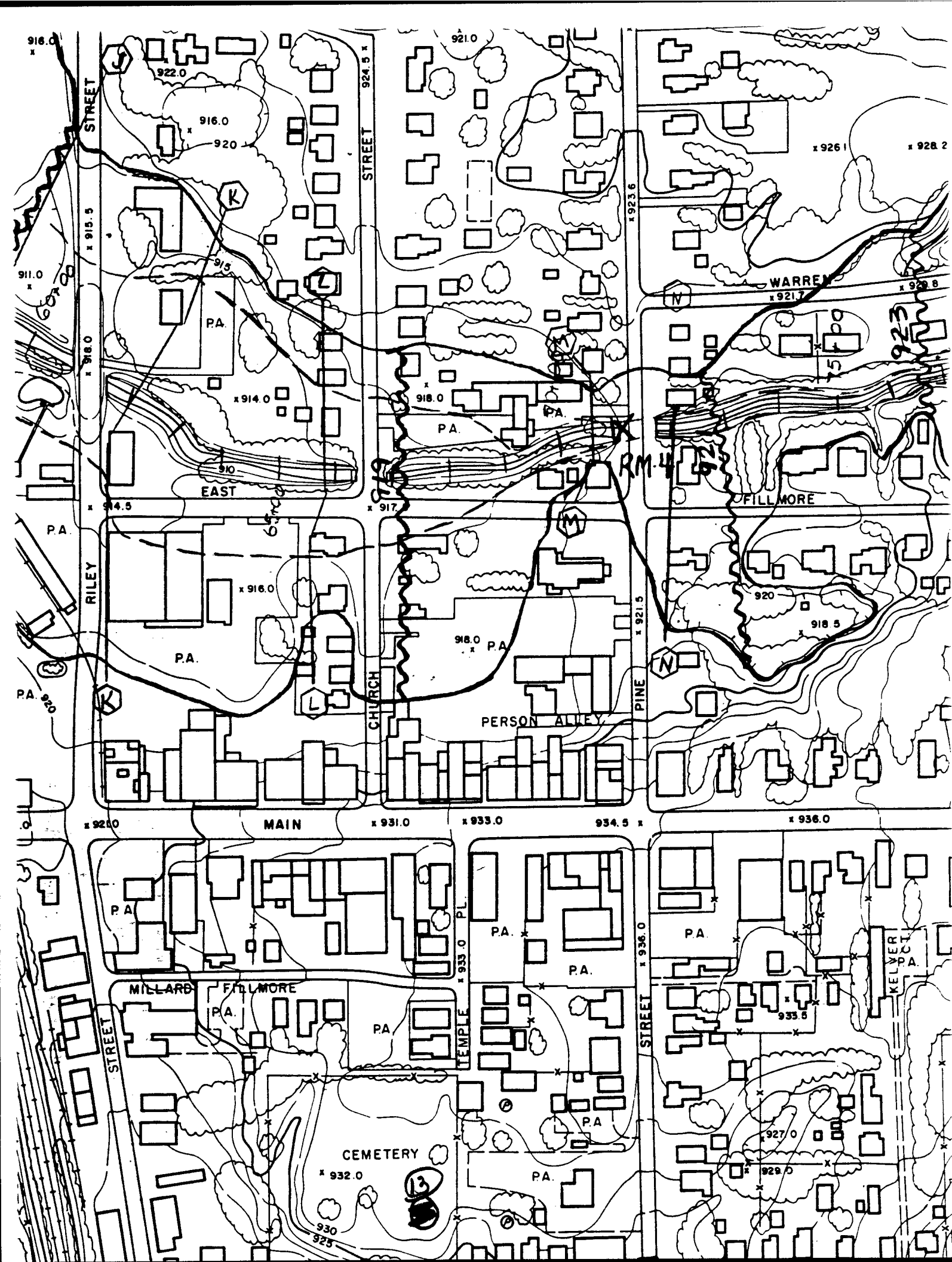


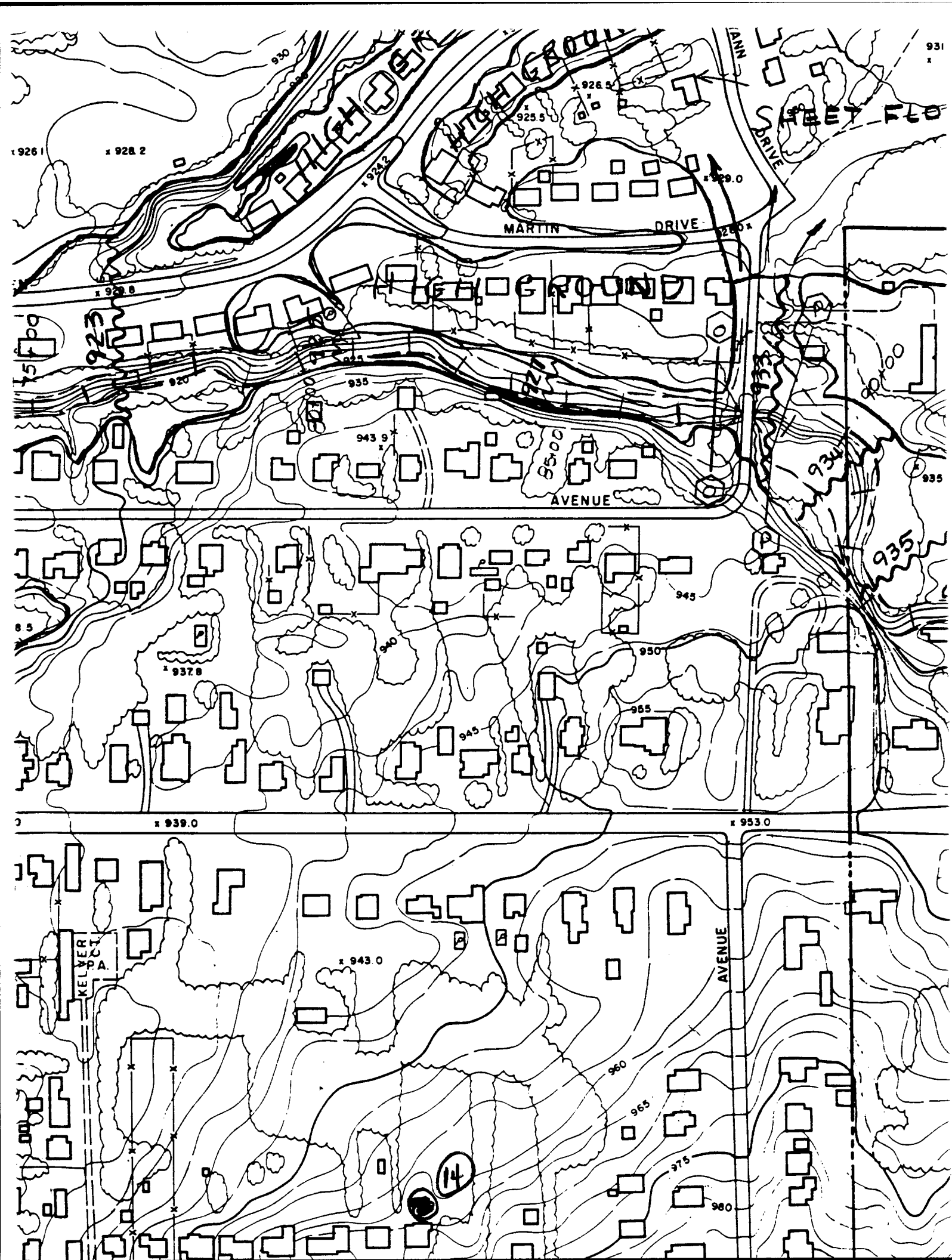


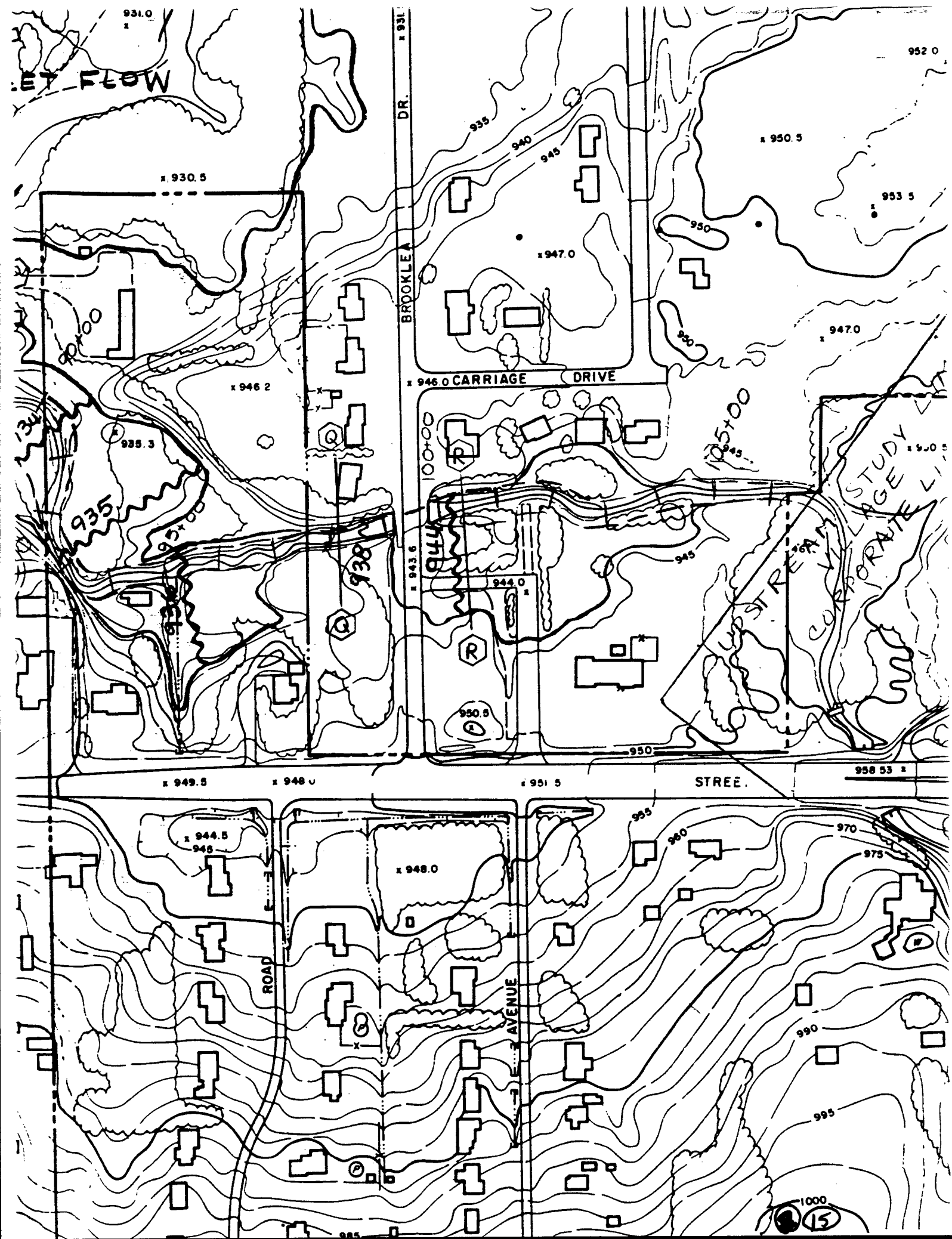


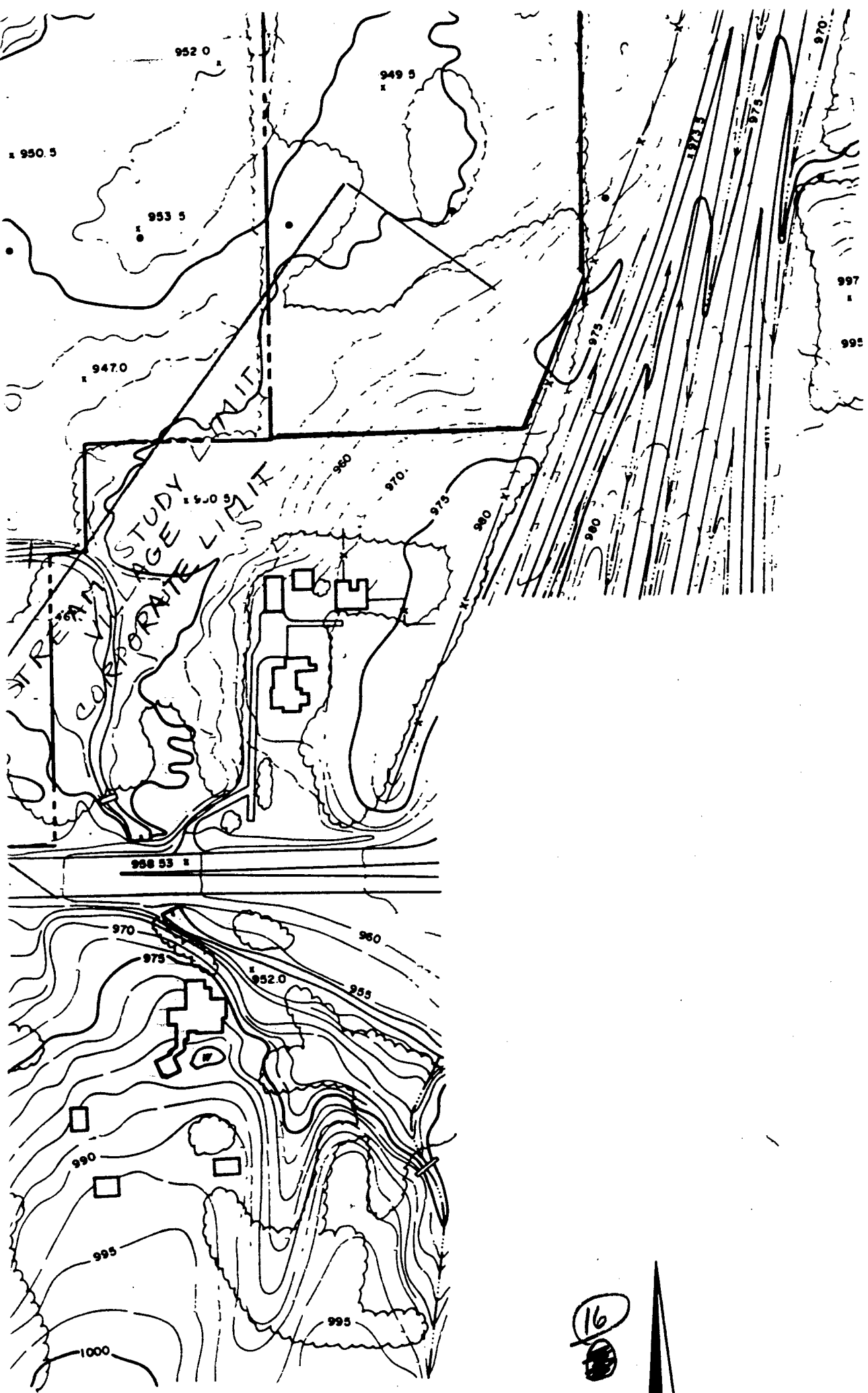


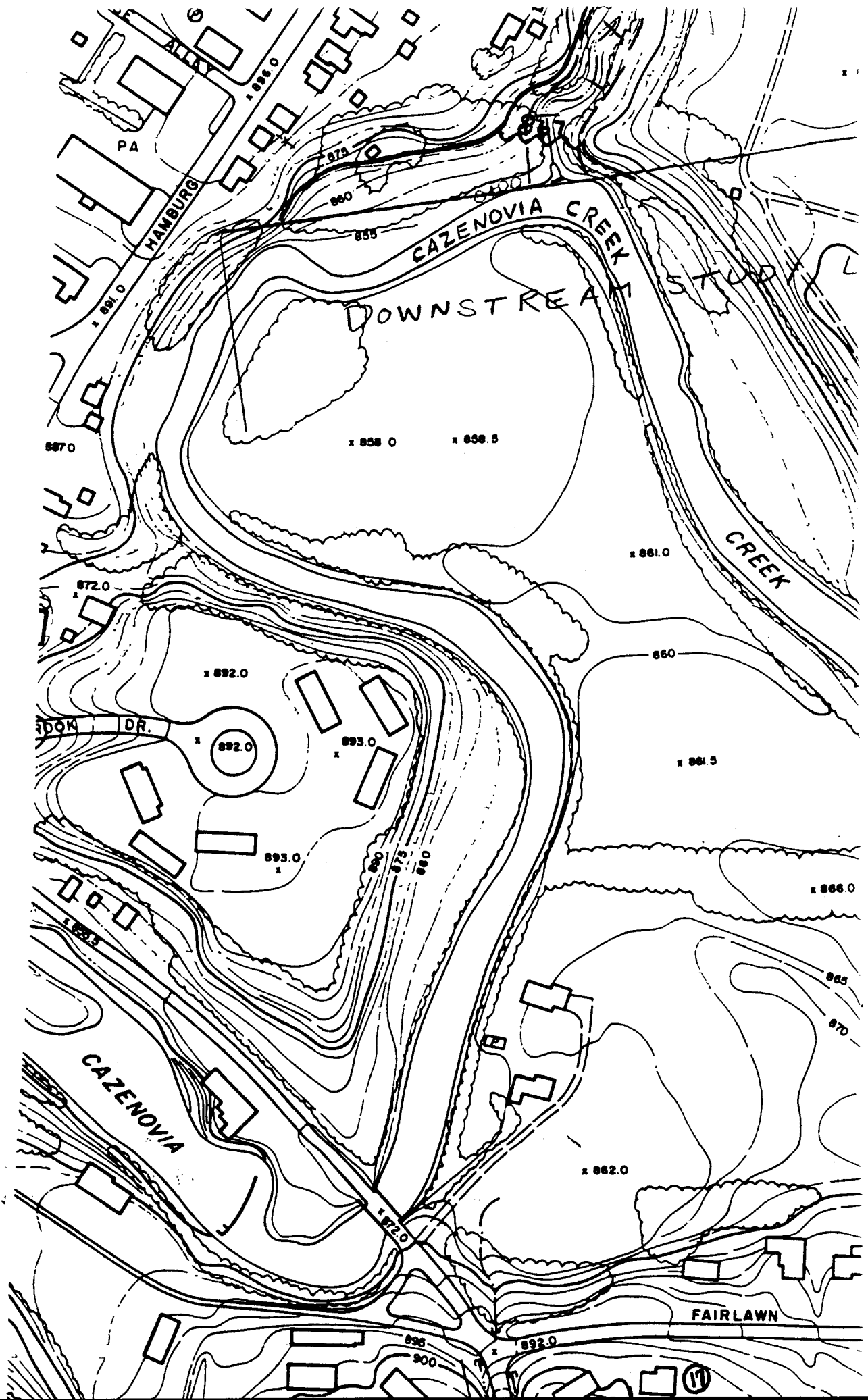


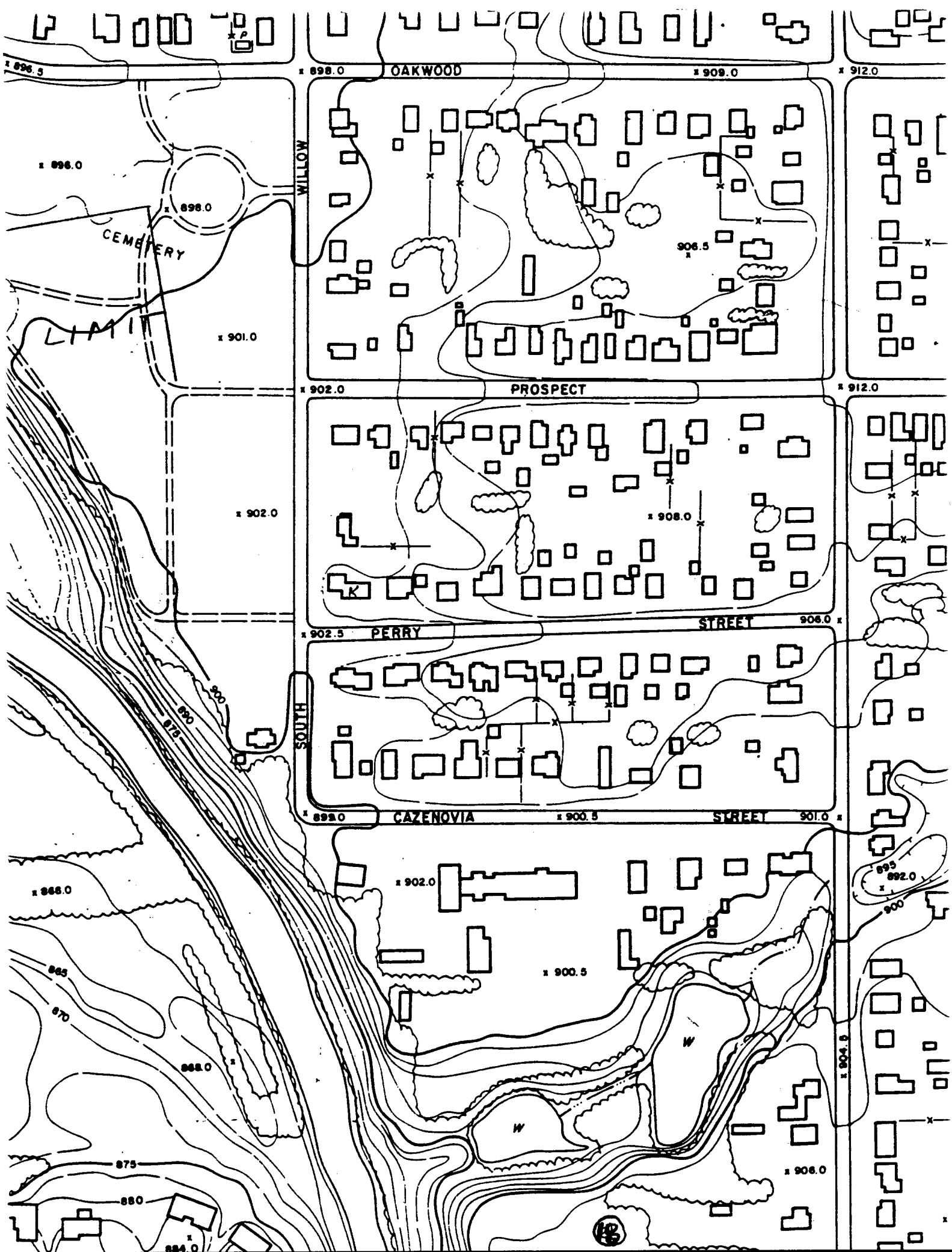


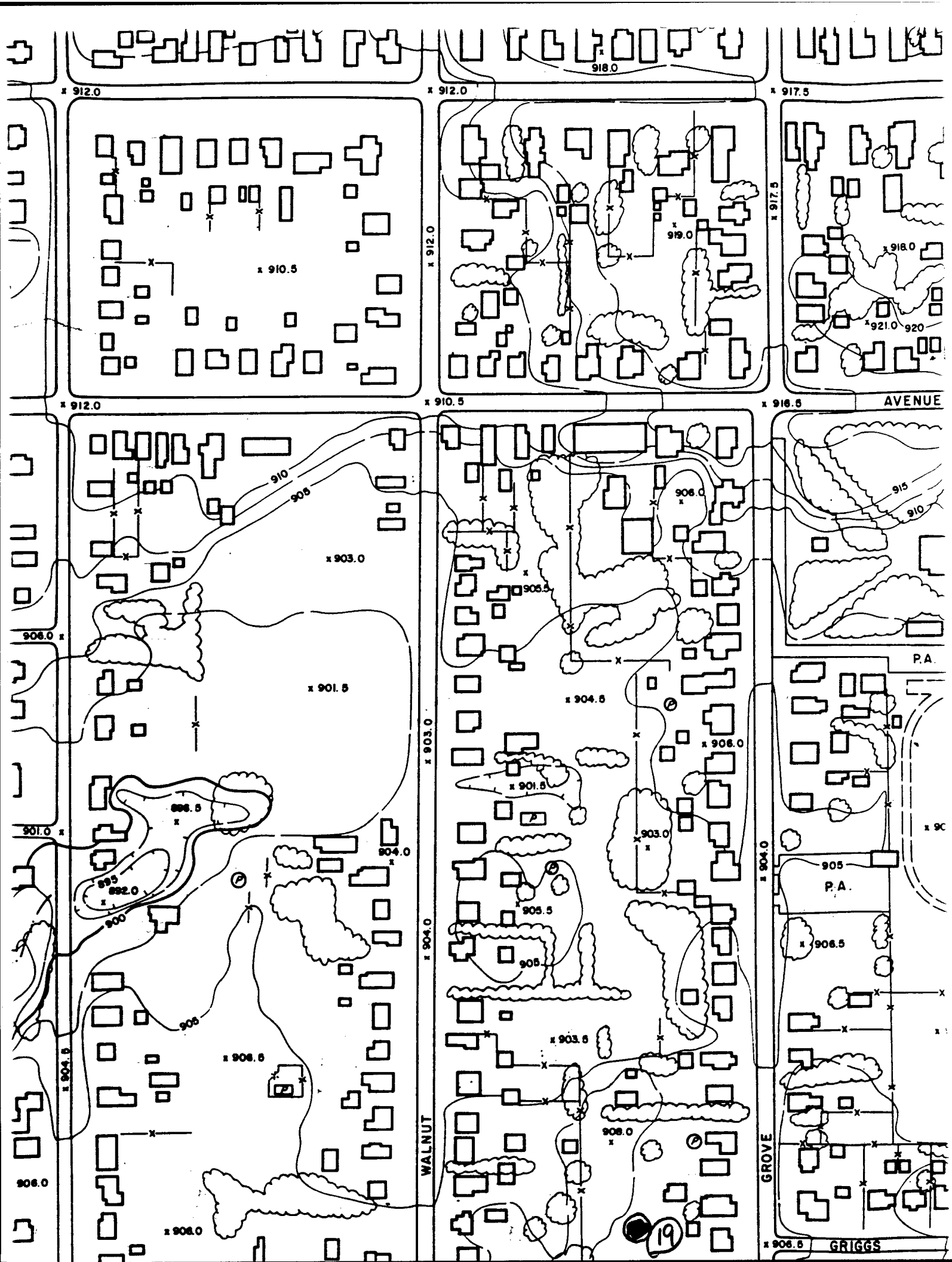


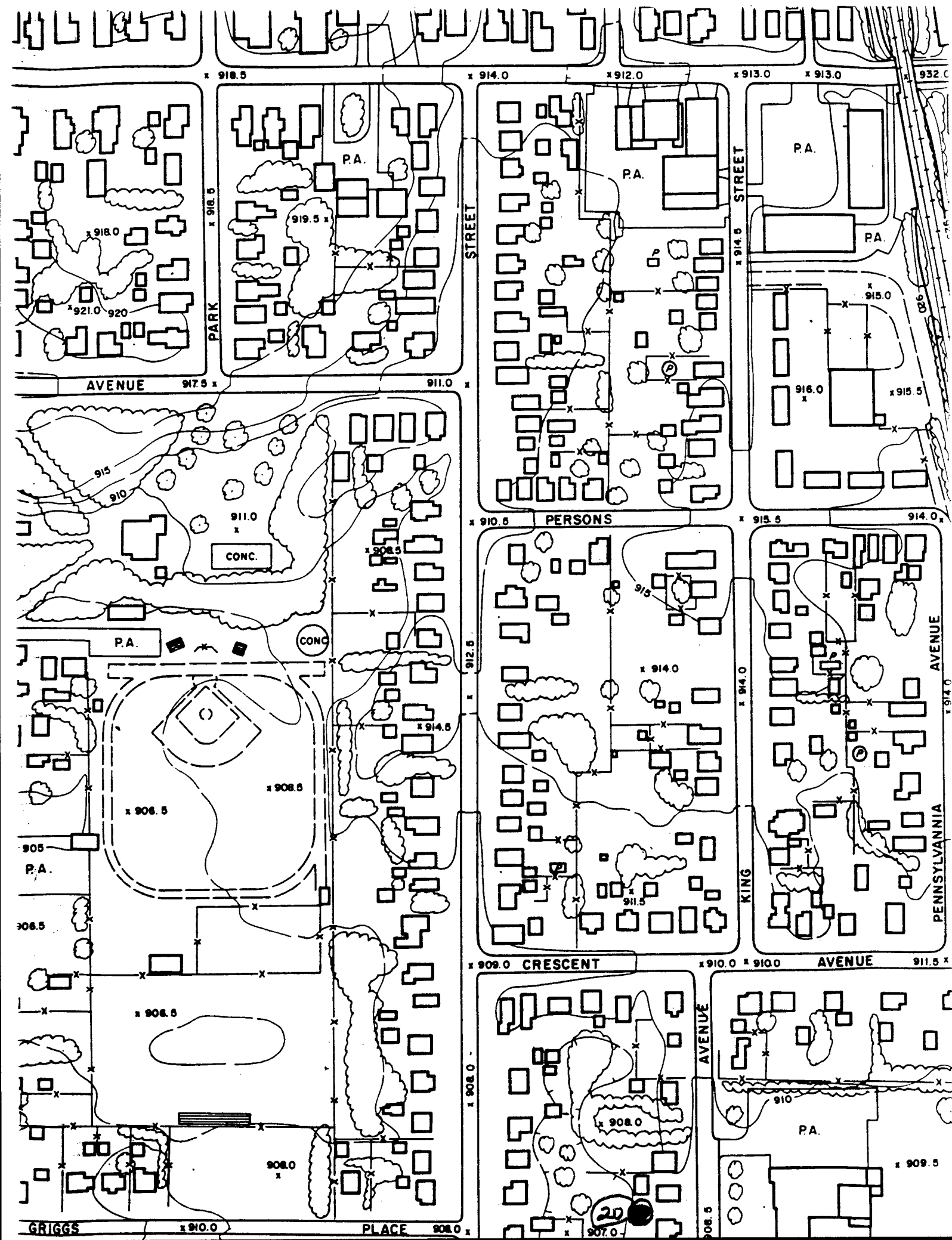


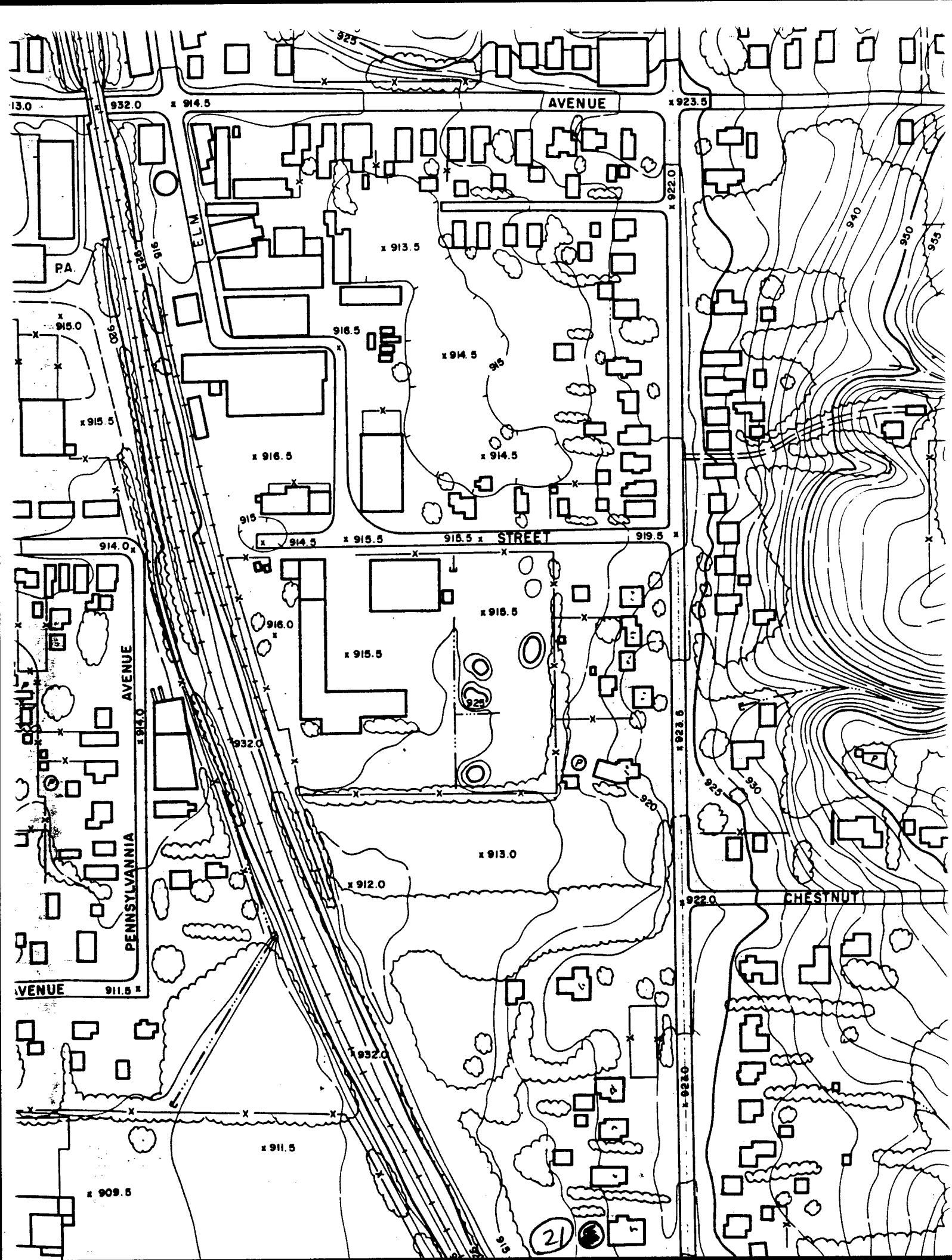


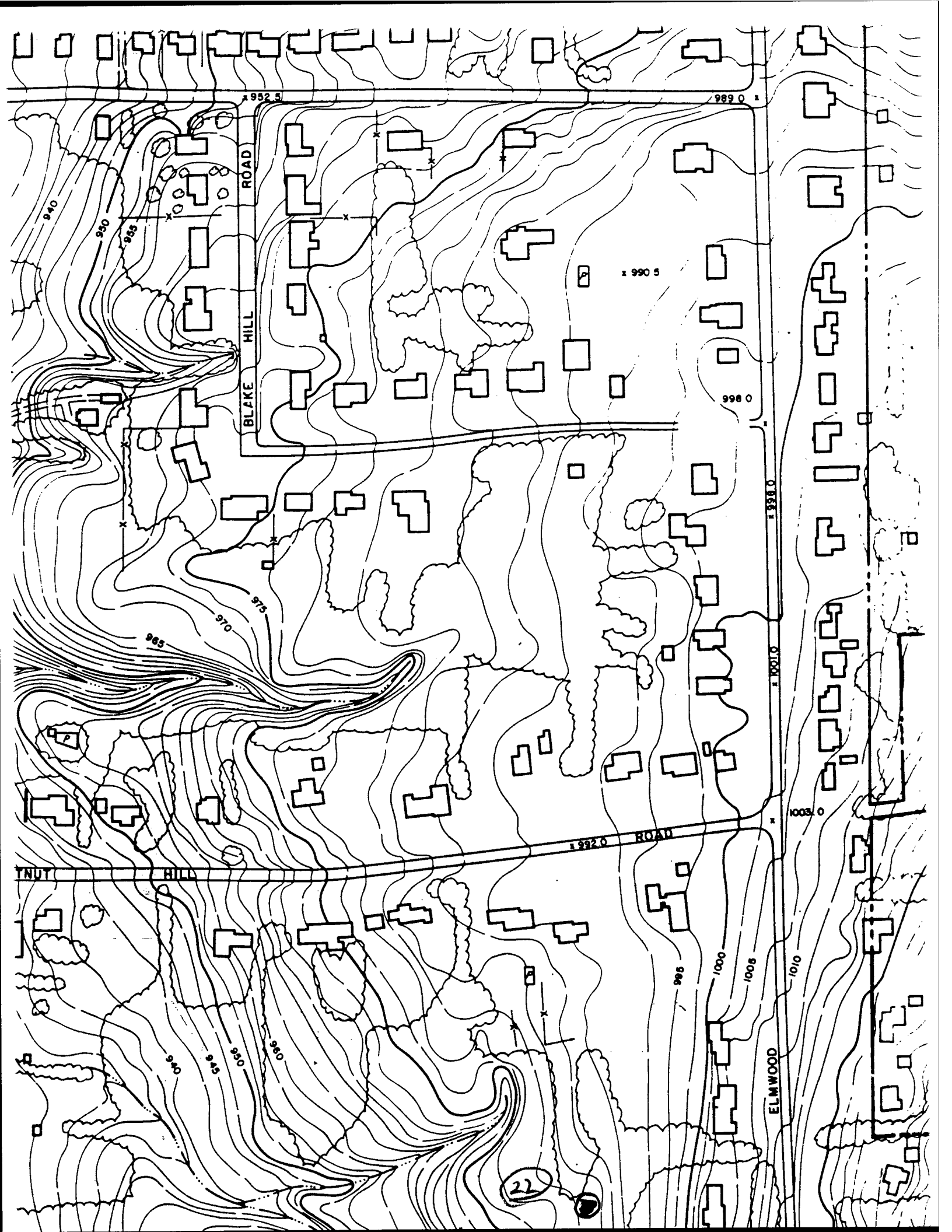


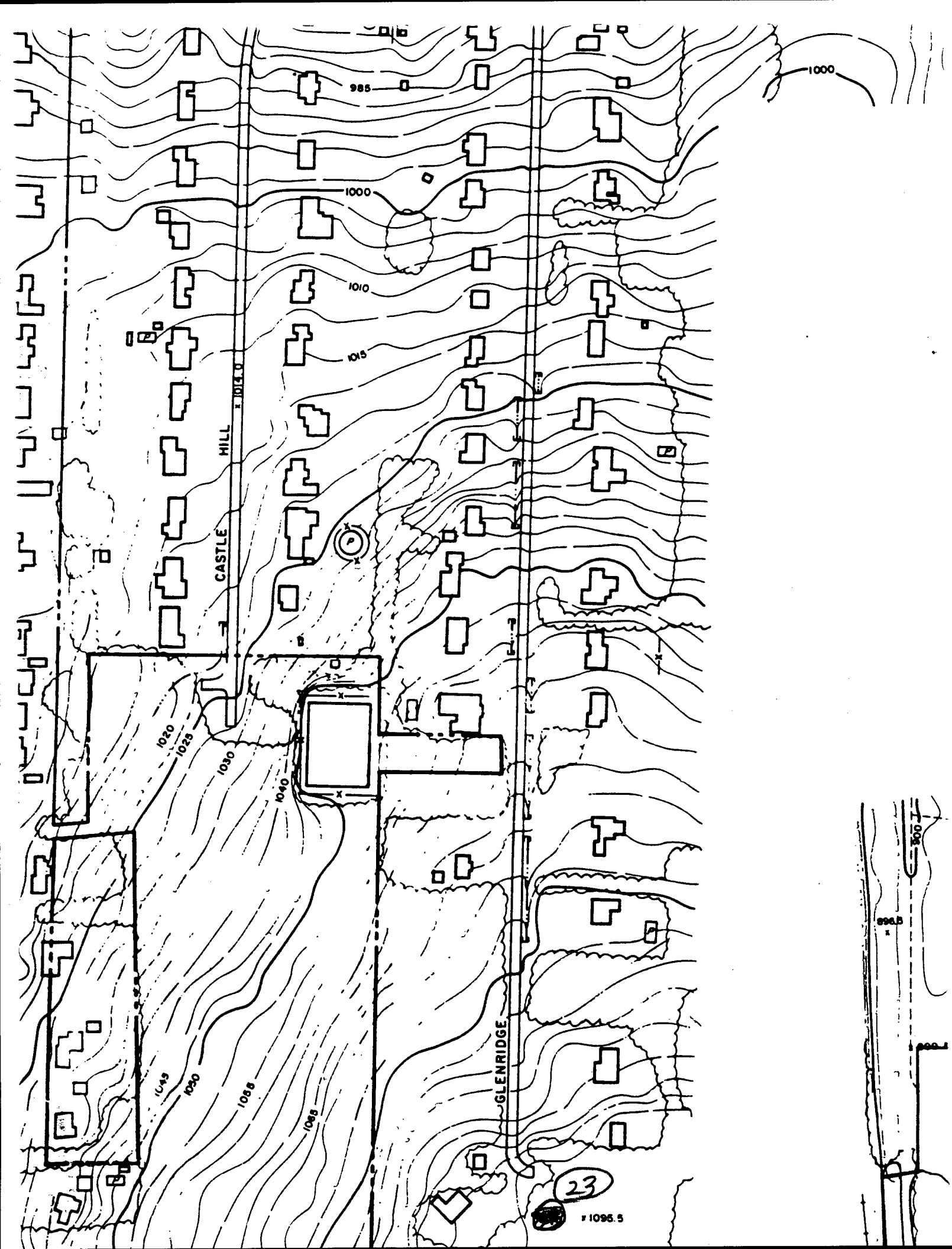


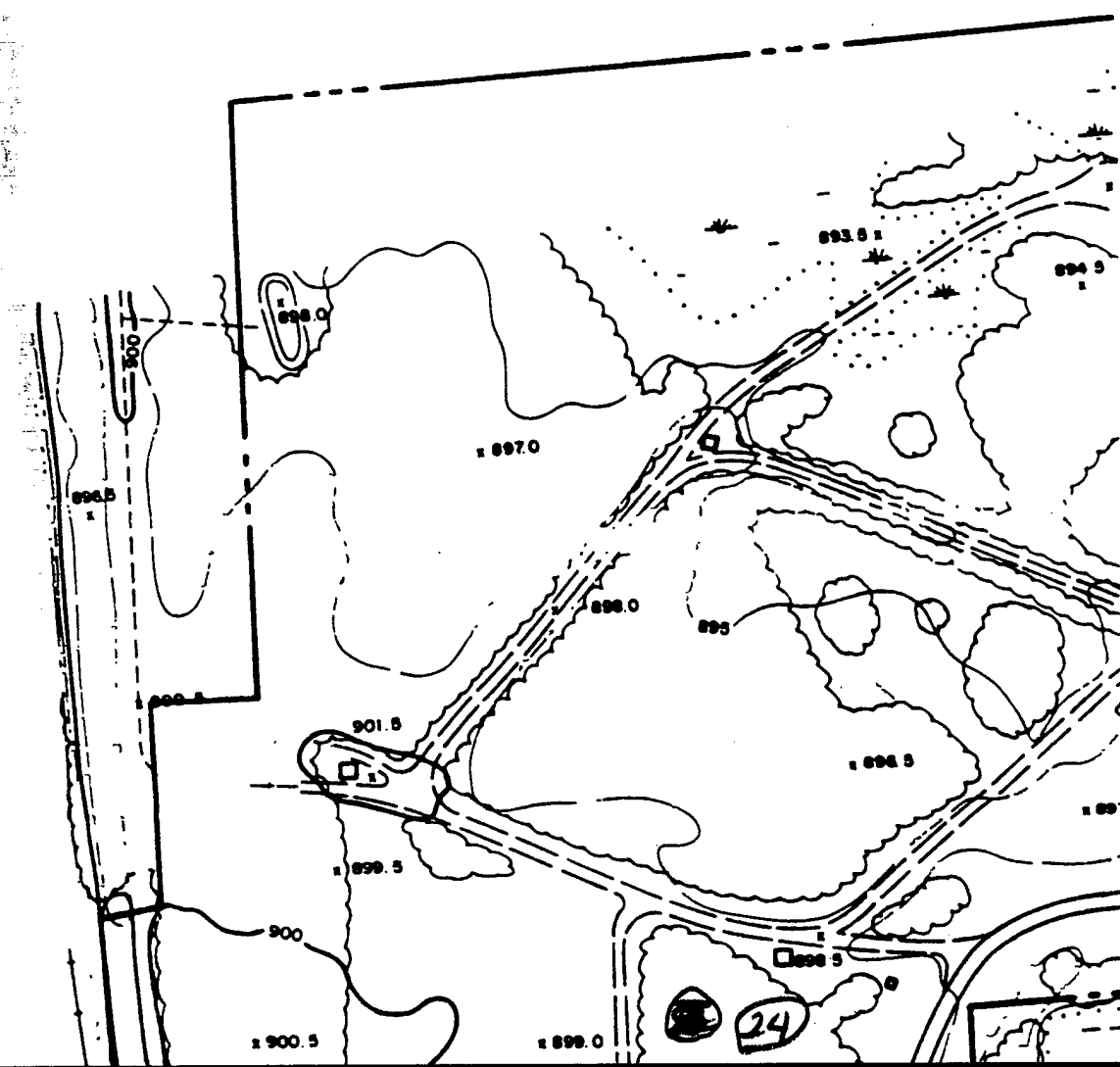
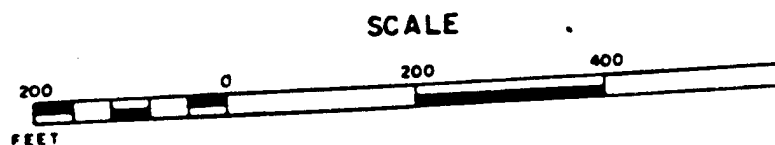
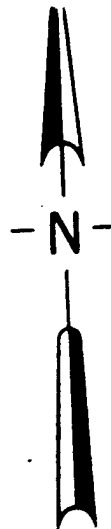
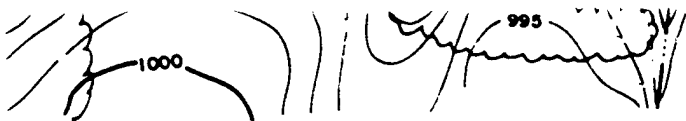


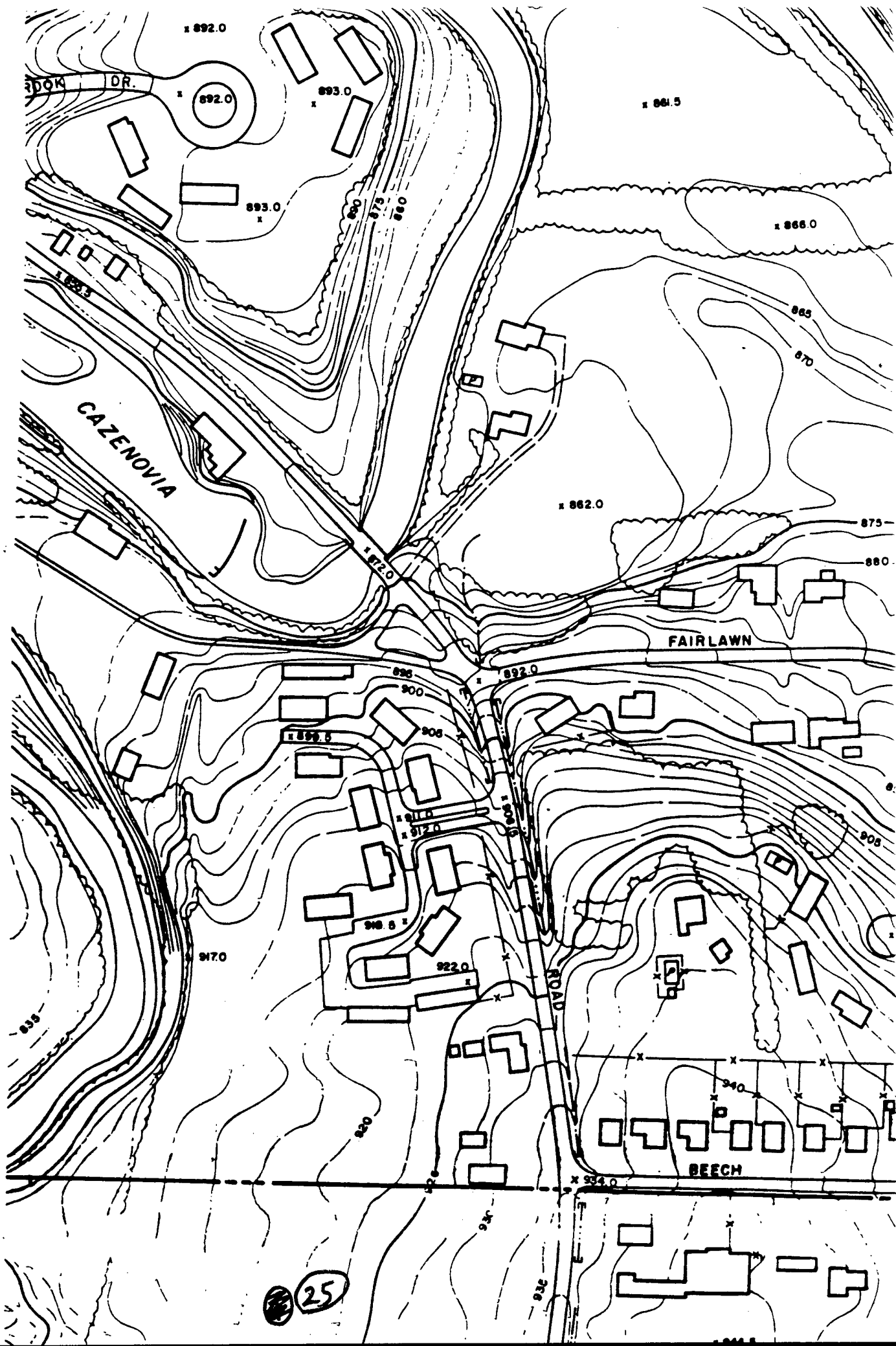


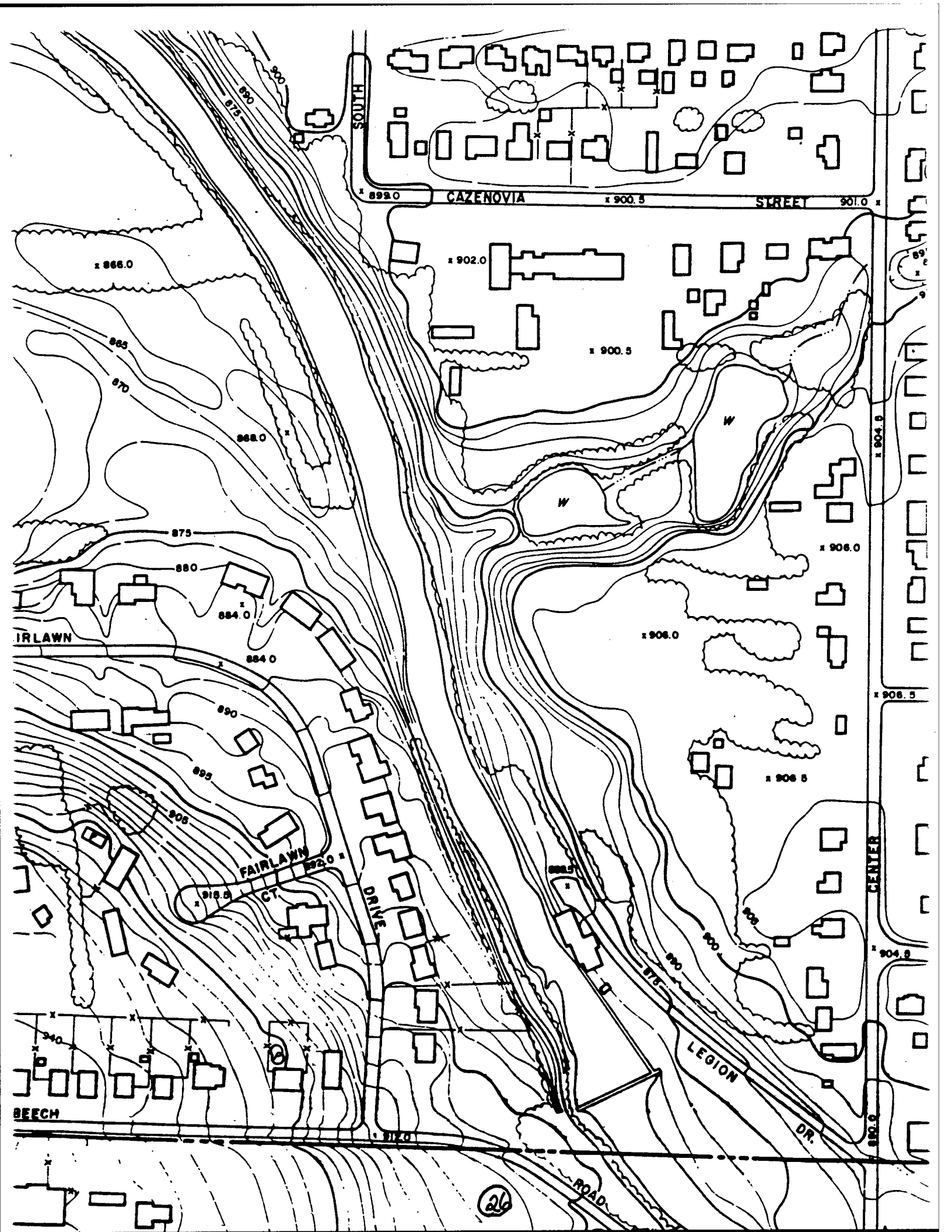


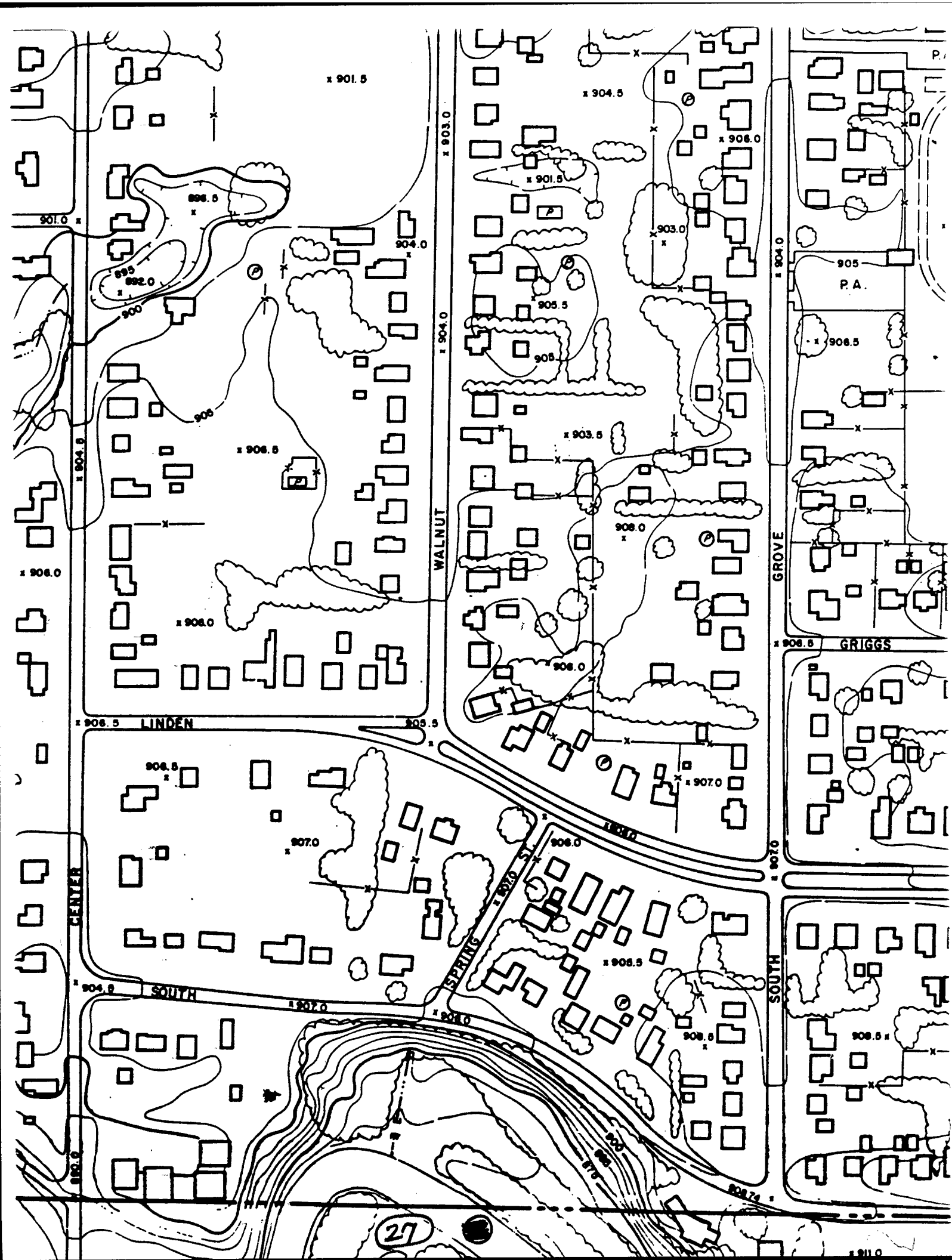


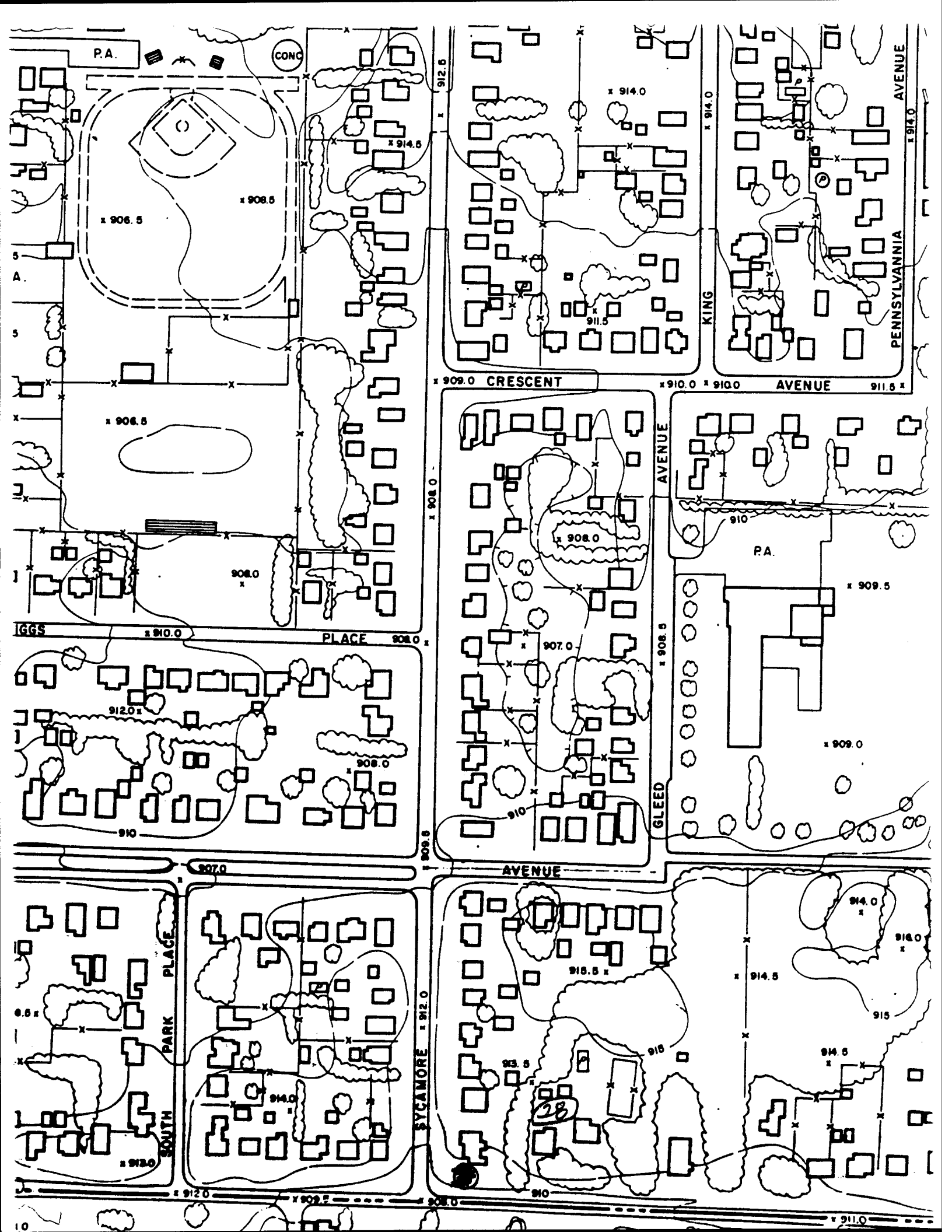


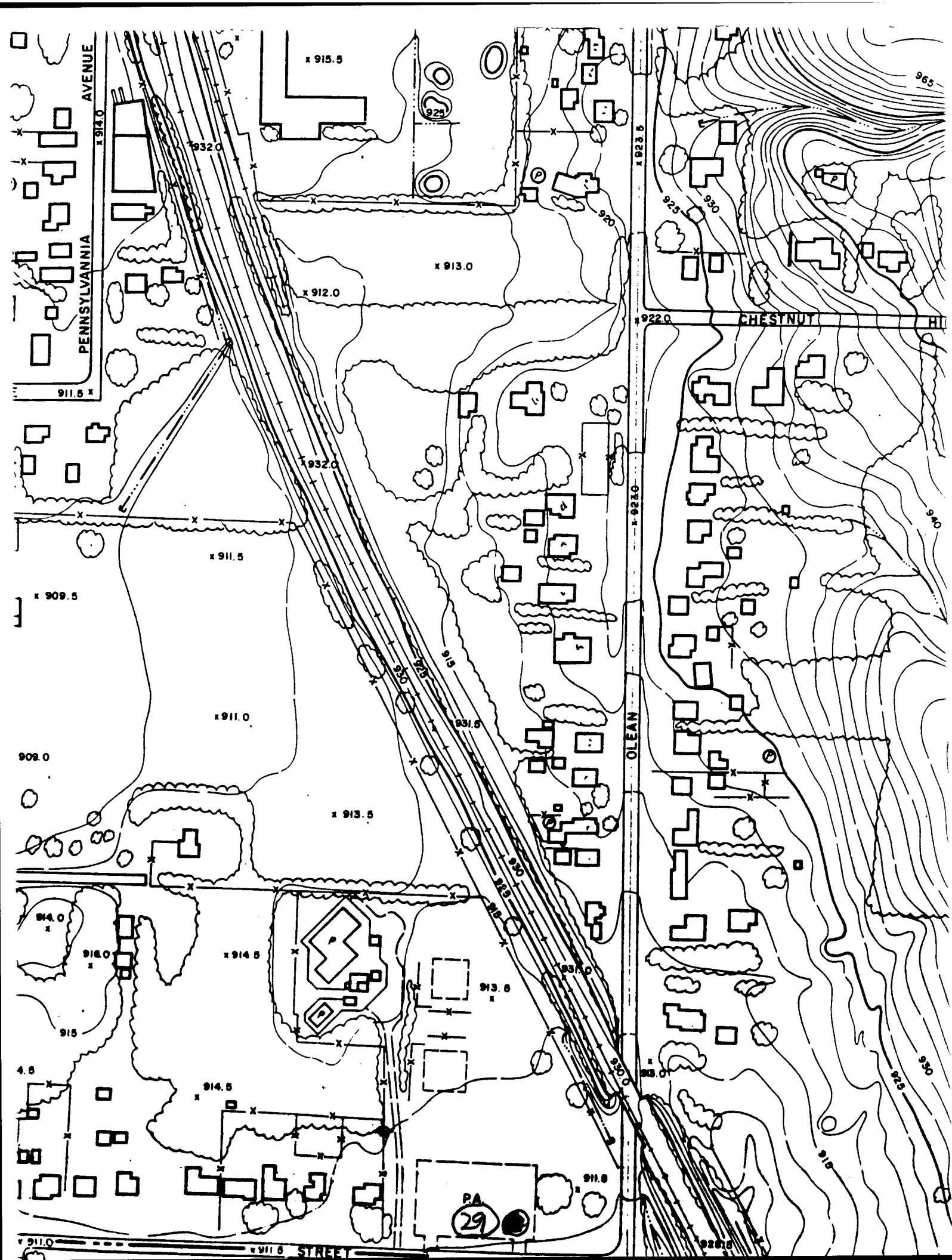




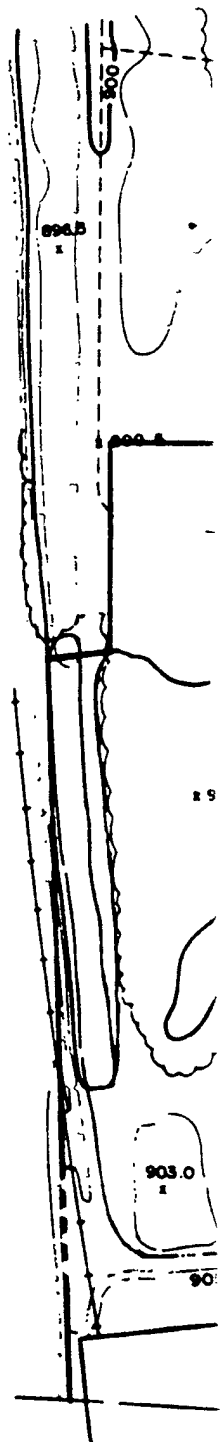
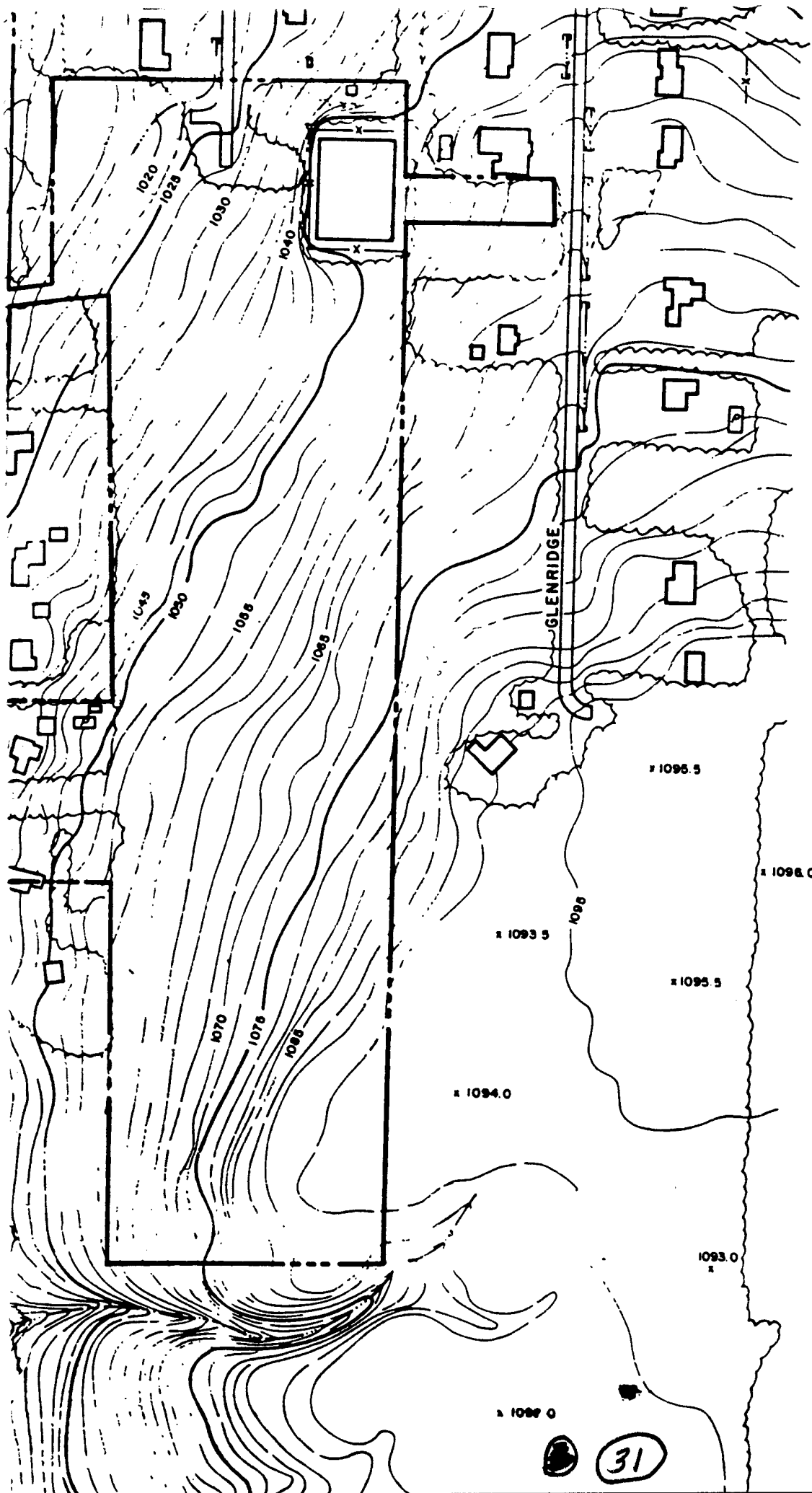




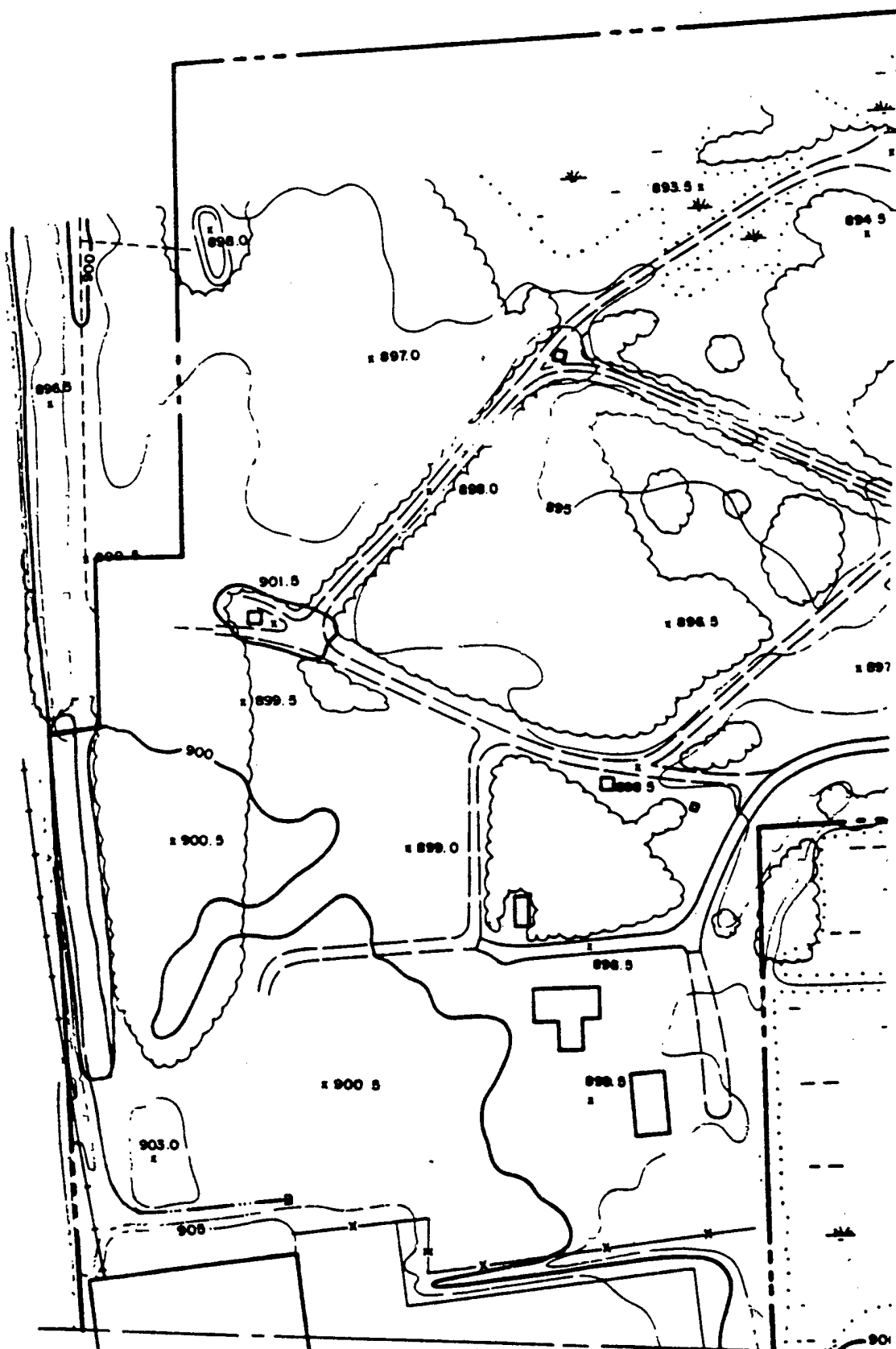




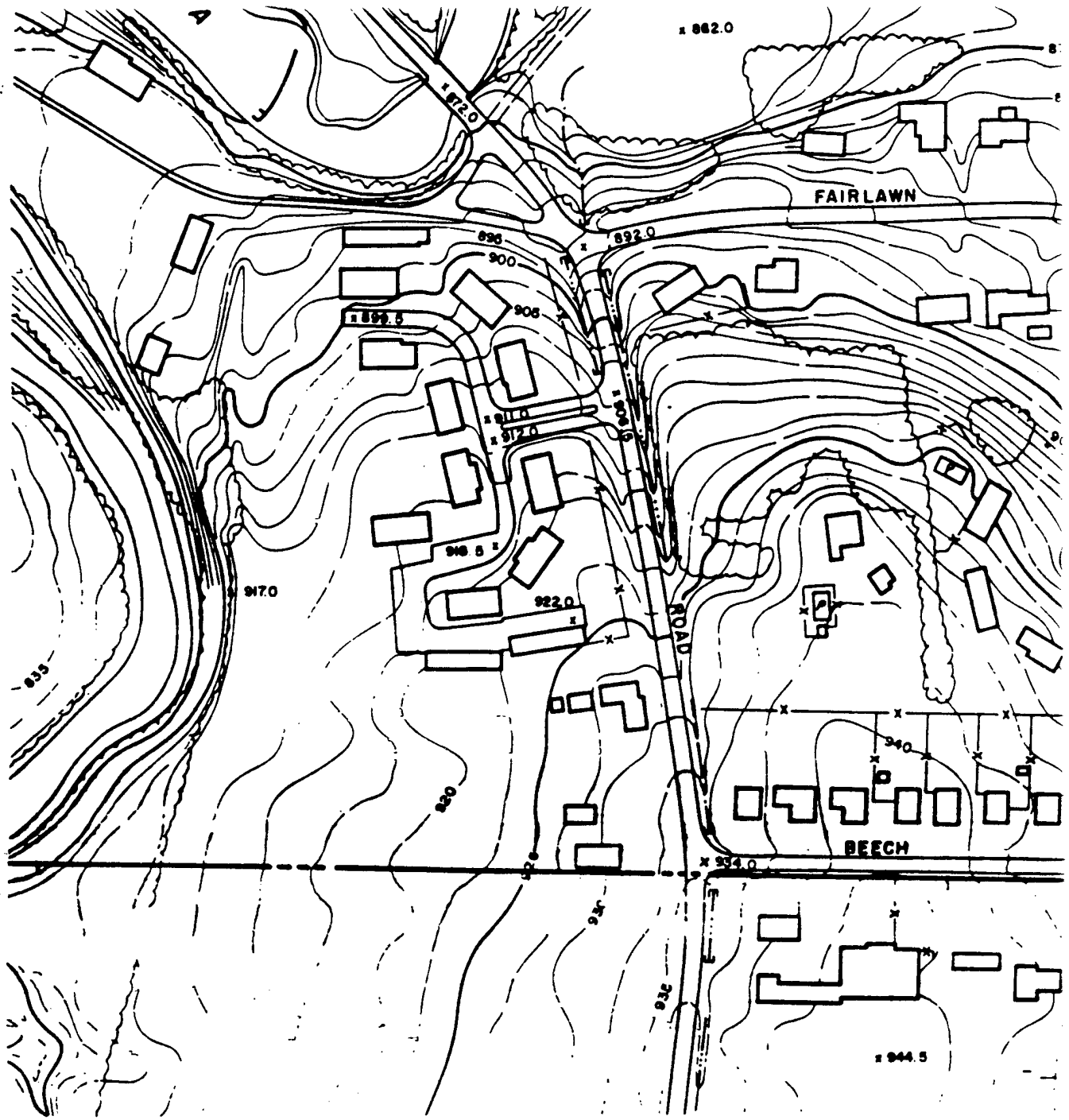


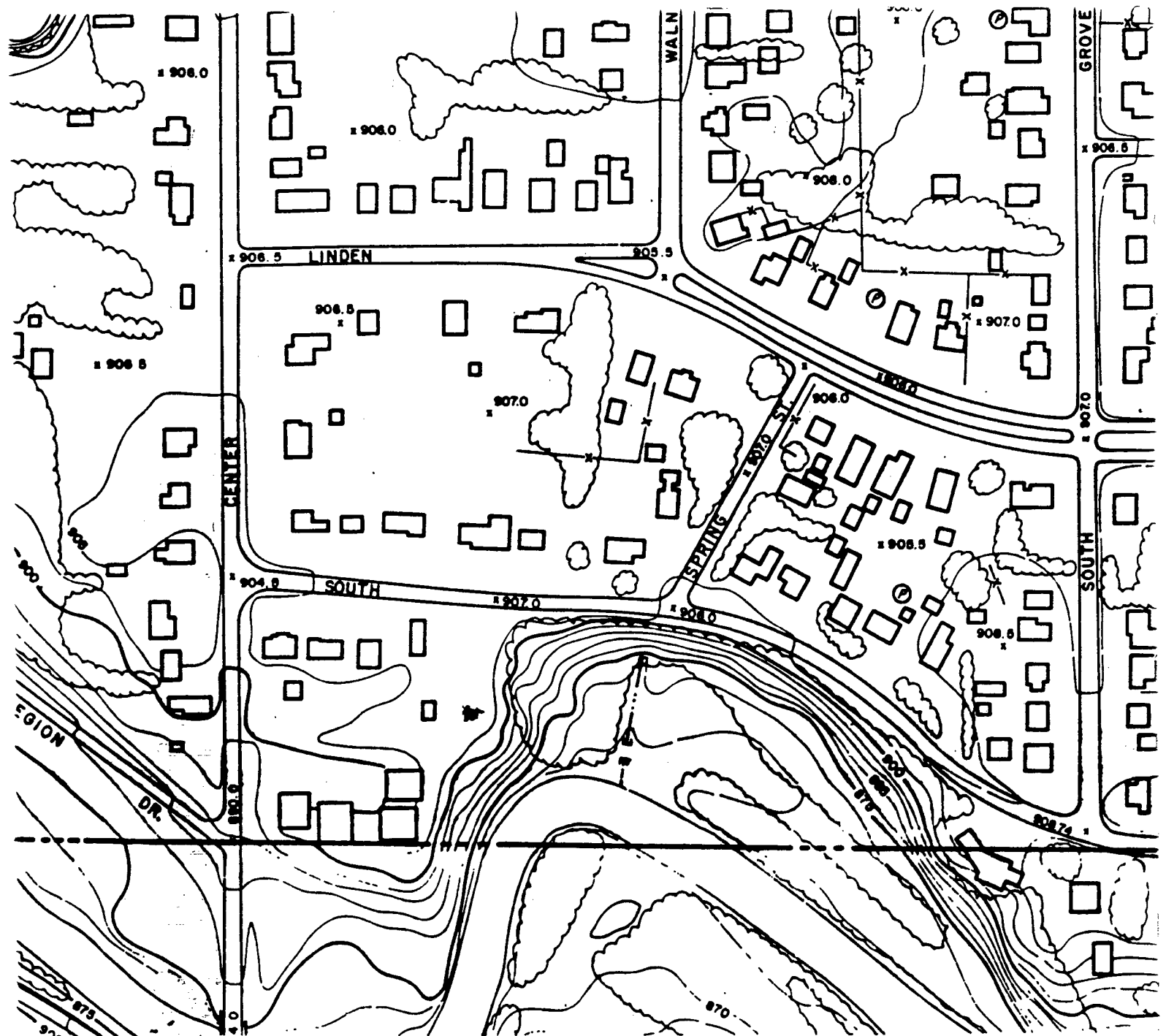


U.S.
SPECIAL

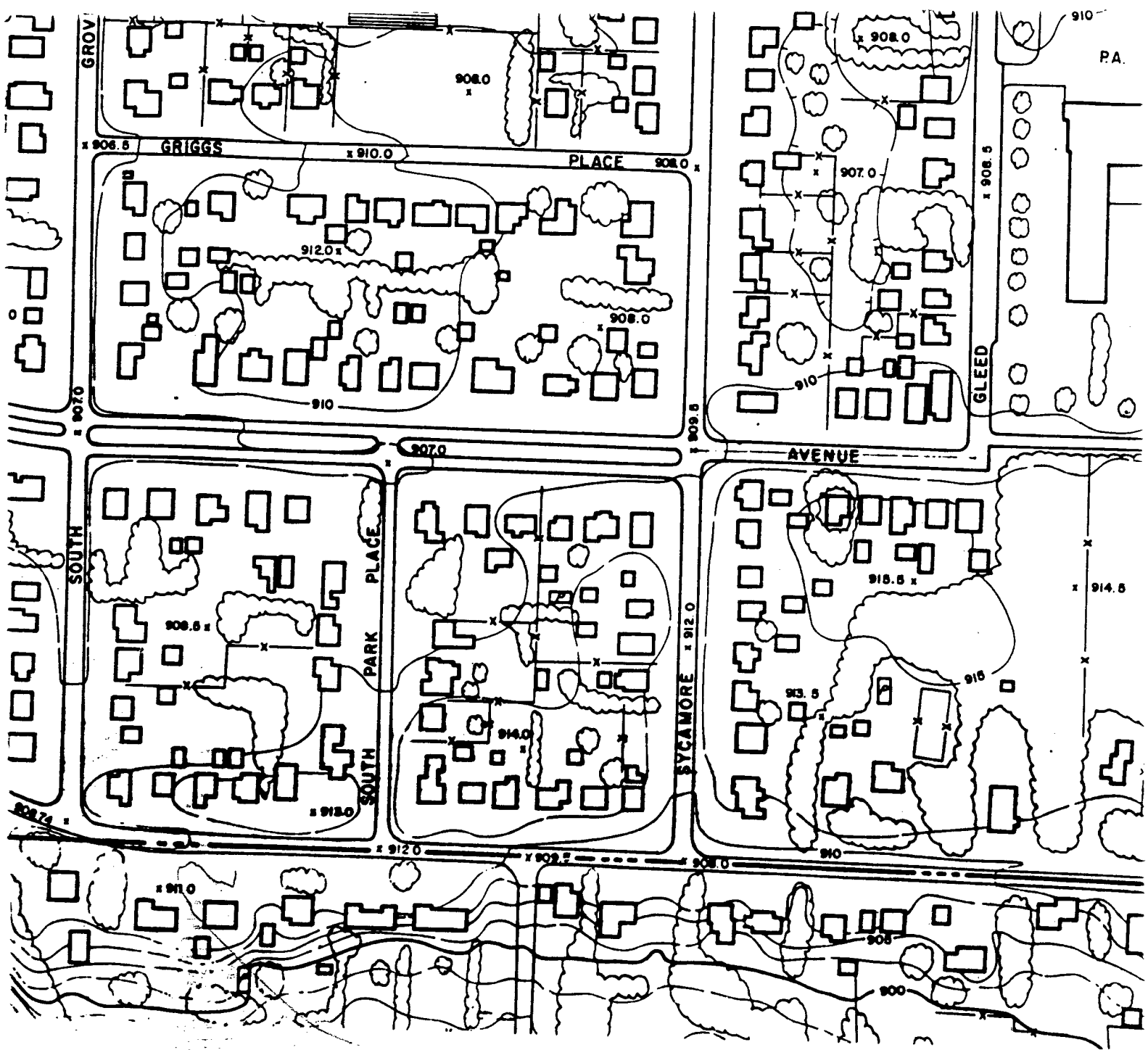


SEE MATCH LINE ABOVE

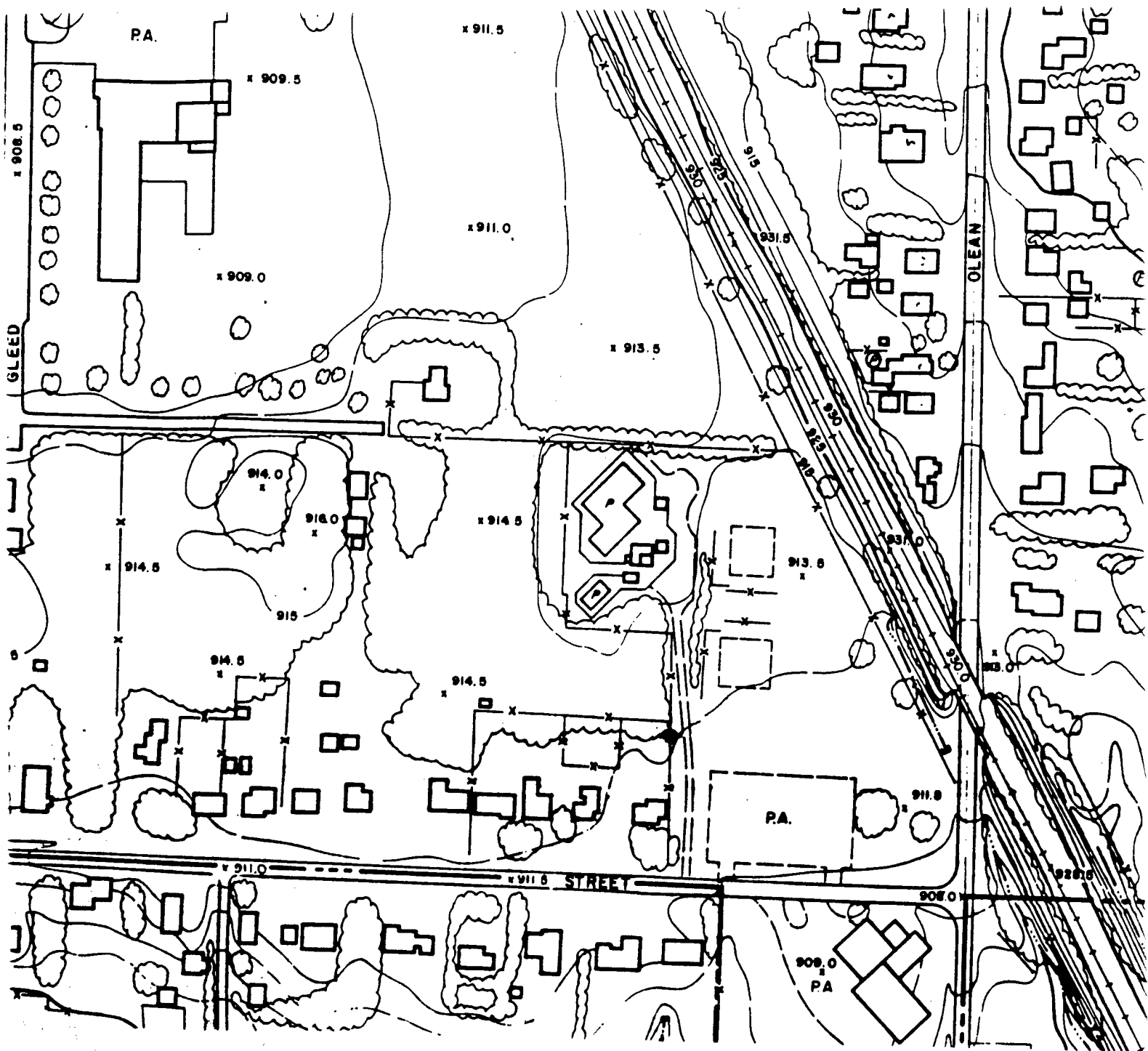




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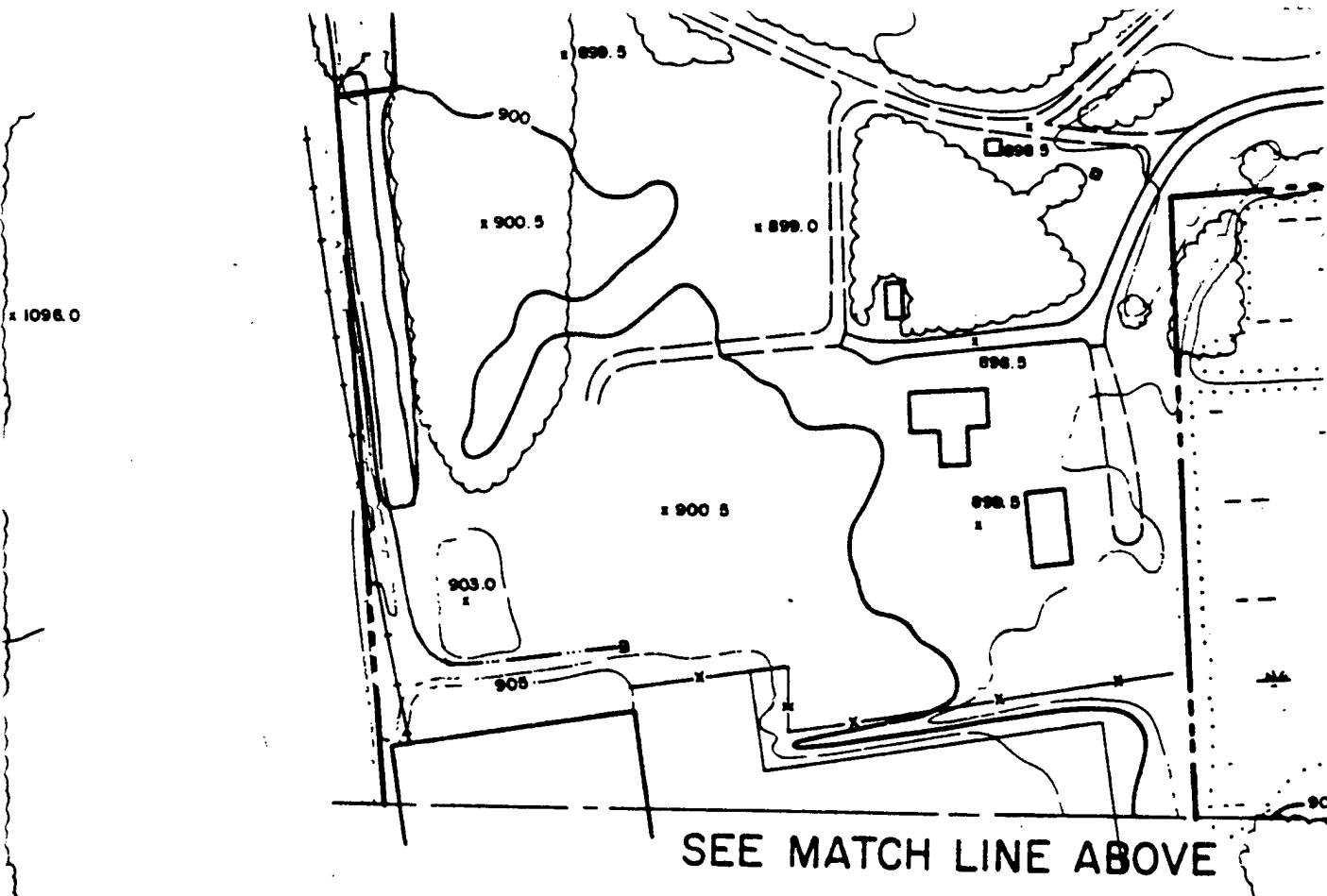
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U.S. Army Engineer District, Buffalo
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD EVALUATION

FLOODED AREA MAP
TANNERY BROOK
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, ERIE COUNTY, NY

SHEET 1 OF 1
LEGEND

NOV. 1997

- 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN BOUNDARY
- - - - - FLOODWAY BOUNDARY
- ~~~~~ 1000 BASE FLOOD ELEVATION
- Ⓐ ——— Ⓐ CROSS SECTION LOCATION
- RM 1 X ELEVATION REFERENCE MARK

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